

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917—VOL. X, NO. 17

LAST EDITION

UNITED STATES IS PREPARING FOR A 'THREE YEARS' WAR

Administration, in Frank Review of the Situation, Urges on the Nation a Clearer Realization of Its Present Responsibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the end of a week of what appeared on the surface to be uncertainty, at least in the legislative branch of the Government, The Christian Science Monitor is able to say, on the highest authority, there is no uncertainty in the administrative function. In the opinion of the authority referred to, the condition of the world at this moment warrants the statement that this Government expects the war to continue three years at least. Furthermore, the Administration is preparing for a war of that duration.

This fact and others that will be given were brought out in response to The Christian Science Monitor's request for a candid statement of an official view of the future, for the benefit of people in this and other countries who desire to know the truth.

One is impressed, in all discussions on the war with responsible officials of this Government, with the mental attitude of calm certainty of the issue that underlies all that may be said. So that it is impressed upon one that if the war lasts three, six or nine years, victory is at the end of the time given. It is true today, as it was on April 2 last, when the President pledged all the resources of the United States in men and wealth to the cause of making the world free of autocracy, that the war will continue until this end is attained.

The purpose is to continue the war until the German people name a government in whose responsibility this and the other allied nations can have confidence. It will continue on this line even if the United States has to fight Germany single-handed "either here or over there." If after that the German people shall still refuse to name a government in which civilized nations can have confidence, the war will continue.

Although in Administration circles there is no criticism of the wholehearted response of the country to the Government's manifold measures for marshaling the resources of the nation, and only praise is given for what has been done, still it is felt that the rank and file of the people do not fully realize the gravity of the situation nor the measure of sacrifice they are to be called upon to endure. As the case has been put to The Christian Science Monitor, the Government feels that if the citizen understands what may befall his home and his family, if by any chance the war should be lost, he will not count any demand made upon him as a sacrifice.

"Truly the supreme moment of history referred to by the President is here," said this bureau's informant. "Last summer, when the Russian Army was making headway on the eastern front, and when we knew that the people of Germany were looking with dread upon a fourth winter of war, it appeared that there might be an end to hostilities this winter, but now this aspect is changed. Germany is a long way from being beaten, and we cannot see anything ahead of us except a hard struggle. The failure of Russia has placed an additional burden upon the United States, and the Allies are looking to us as no set of nations ever looked to a nation before. The people of Germany have been given renewed courage by the successes on the Italian front, and by the success of the propaganda in Russia, whereby hostilities have ceased and a way is opened for the possible gaining of food for Germany.

"Never before has the truth that this is a fight between the forces of good and the forces of evil been so obvious as at this moment. Germany knows she must go to the last ditch, and she knows that when she does and tries to climb out and up the other side she will find us there. We have no direct information as to how long Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey may hold out, but certain it is, that sooner or later the allies of Germany will fall away from sheer exhaustion. That Turkey has been able to hold out so long is a marvel as it is. But when the end does come we shall see Germany standing alone and isolated among the wrecks of her allies. What the United States is fighting for is the cause of civilization itself, and that means good as opposed to evil. To this end there is every reason to believe the country will devote its all. Dwelling in comparative comfort, the peoples of the United States have hardly felt the touch of war. But when a full realization of the gravity of the situation comes to the consciousness of the people, we shall witness a complete consecration to the ideals and the cause for which we have pledged all our resources."

The declaration in the speech of Mr. Lloyd George that the future of the world depends upon the efforts of the United States and Great Britain to increase the output of ships next year is exactly in line with the position the Administration here has maintained from the first entrance of this country into the war.

The Premier is reported to have de-

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The whole of the news of yesterday's fighting is contained in the story of an insignificant British loss in the Ypres sector, and a slight rectification and improvement of the British front in the Cambrai sector, and a small German gain on the left of the Italian line. Otherwise there is no news whatever contained in the communiqués.

German Confidence Increases

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A generally increased confidence in Germany is shown in extracts from the latest German newspapers telegraphed from Holland. Major Morant writes in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Whenever Germany's supreme war lord, or Field Marshal von Hindenburg promised our Austro-Hungarian allies assistance against Russia's mighty forces it has been promptly assembled, powerful blows delivered and the Russians driven back. We really do not need to doubt that this time also deeds will follow words."

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says that the only battlefield remaining is the western front, "toward which the hands of the clock of destiny are rapidly advancing."

"Our enemies also recognize this," it adds, "and are crying out for American help. No matter. Justice is about to end the war."

The Weser Zeitung says: "Events

(Continued on page two, column six)

BOLSHEVIKI TELL OF NEW VICTORIES

Officially Announce Arrest of Generals Kaledin and Pototsky—Fragmentary Returns From Recent Elections Issued

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—

Generals Kaledin and Pototsky and their staffs have been arrested by Bolshevichy forces, it was officially announced today. The Bolsheviki now safely hold Rostoff, Nakhichevan and Taganroj, it was declared.

The Bolsheviki announced the following fragmentary returns from the recent elections:

Twelfth Army: Bolsheviki, 20,200;

revolutionary Socialists, 12,200; other parties, 2300.

Fifth Army: Bolsheviki, 145,000;

revolutionary Socialists, 45,000; other parties, 26,000.

Army of Finland: Bolsheviki, 20,800;

other parties, 20,000.

Krasnoyarsk: Bolsheviki, 12,000;

revolutionary Socialists, 4,900; Cadets, 2600.

Kostroma district: Bolsheviki elected four delegates and the revolutionary Socialists four.

Kaluga district: The Bolsheviki claim the districts, but the town of Kaluga is apparently carried by the Cadets.

The employees of the Food Supply Department called on Thursday at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevichy headquarters, and urged that they be declared a neutral department. Otherwise, they would decline to work under the People's Commissaries. Their demands were refused.

The Moscow municipal employees will begin a general strike soon. It is planned for the strike to be extended later to the street car employees and to those in other industries.

The striking employees of the government departments announce that they are ready to go to Kiev if the Constituent Assembly is dissolved, and the railway union decides also to go to Kiev, where it is said the Assembly would reconvene and where it is also reported the armies of the Ukraine are ready to defend it.

Russian Delay Explained

Real Leaders May Now Resume Direction, Says Prof. Harper

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The forces opposed to the Bolsheviki are beginning to act. The military leaders, Kaledin and Korniloff, are cooperating, and are supported by the largest liberal party, the Constitutional Democrats. This party, under the leadership of Milyukoff, represents the nonsocialist, but democratic and liberal elements of the country. It is reported to have polled in Petrograd, the stronghold of Bolshevism, 243,000 votes, as against the 327,952 cast for the Bolshevichy ticket. Its strength in other cities, and in the provinces of certain regions is probably even greater than these figures for Petrograd indicate, and the Bolsheviki have tried to terrorize the voters during the elections.

The Bolsheviki have issued a proclamation condemning the Constitutional Democrats as "counter-revolutionary," and "enemies of the people."

The Constitutional Democrats are counter-revolutionary from the point of view of the Bolsheviki. They have believed, and stated publicly, that only disaster would result from a Bolshevichy government, or from the carrying out by any government of the program of the Bolsheviki. They have fought the Bolsheviki from the very outset of the revolution, just as they

(Continued on page two, column two)

DORCHESTER TUBE ENTERS SERVICE

Elevated Cars Are Run Through New Extension for Public for First Time With but Little Apparent Confusion

Operation of the South Boston extension of the Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel was begun today. With it came a new routing of the street car lines serving Dorchester and South Boston which, it is hoped, by both the public and officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will relieve some of the shortcomings of the city's transportation service. The limit of service, by the extension, is at present at the Broadway station.

According to Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the company, who has worked out the new arrangement, it will do this, although further adjustment is likely to be necessary before it brings its best results. In actual operation this morning the tunnel extension handled a heavy traffic without much confusion, the only conspicuous delay occurring on the tracks leading to the incline by which the surface cars enter the Broadway station. Here there were so many cars that they were backed up for some distance. In the opinion of those who encountered an especially aggravating shortage of cars in the subway between North Station and Park Street, this condition was accomplished at the expense of some of the other lines in the city.

The opening of the tunnel extension and the new routing of cars is described by officials of the company as the most important of any step in the city's transportation service since the opening of the elevated structure in 1901, because, they say, it provides improved facilities for a section of the city which hitherto has not been as well off in that regard as the others. Besides reducing the time required for the trip downtown, it will relieve to some extent the congestion about the Park Street Station of the subway, they claim, and especially will benefit conditions in the Washington Street tunnel and at the elevated station.

The company's figures show that in the rush hours, 532 cars an hour are handled at the Park Street station, either passing through or looping back. Mr. Dana estimates that the new routing, which is intended, in part, to relieve the congestion in the subway and narrow downtown streets by taking away some cars, will withdraw about 30 cars from the number handled at Park Street. It will also, he says, reduce the crowd by the number of persons previously carried by those cars.

He estimates also that about 30,000 car-riders a day, in each direction, will be diverted from the Washington Street tunnel.

The general effect of the new arrangement, according to officials of the company, will be to provide improved car service to about 300,000 persons in Dorchester and South Boston, most of whom will be provided with an entirely new service.

Trains will be run in the tunnel every two minutes during the hours of heavy riding and every three or four minutes during the hours of lighter travel. Such persons as continue to use the Elevated will find the crowded condition of the trains and stations much relieved.

As an illustration of the difference in time under the new system, compared with the old, officials of the company say that in practice it will take a person 20 minutes to get from Savin Hill to Summer and Washington streets, a journey that now occupies from 30 to 35 minutes.

Broadway station is the terminus of

six surface lines under the routing which went into effect today: from Milton by Washington Street, Dorchester, Meeting House Hill and Boston Street; from Fields Corner by Geneva Avenue, Meeting House Hill and Boston Street; from Franklin Park by Columbia Road and Boston Street; from Broadway and Dorchester Street, South Boston, by Broadway, and from City Point, South Boston, by Bay View.

The cars enter the station by an incline to a level 20 feet below the surface, where the car-riders leave and take their cars. The train platform is below this, 36 feet beneath the surface. All transferring between trains and cars is under shelter.

As in the Park Street station of the subway, most of the cars make a loop beyond the station and return. The interior of the station is finished in the same color effect, green prevailing, that was used in the other stations.

The tunnel, of which this extension is being constructed under the direction of the Boston Transit Commission, with money furnished by the city of Boston, and leased to the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The next and last stage of the tunnel, as at present planned, to Andrew Square, will be opened some time next spring.

EXTENT OF BRITISH FOOD CARGO LOSSES

LONDON, England (Friday)—The percentage of ships carrying wheat to this country that were lost during the two months of September and October was 2 per cent, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, parliament private secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, announced today in reply to a parliamentary inquiry. Of the cargoes homeward bound during the same two months to the United Kingdom, whether in British or other vessels, the percentage lost was 3, and of this loss only 1 per cent was represented by food.

Only about one-eighth of the British tonnage actually sunk in September and October consisted of ships carrying food. More than one-third of the ships carried coal, the remainder being laden with miscellaneous commodities or sailing from home ports in ballast.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Two lightless nights each week, Thursday and Sunday, have been established by National Fuel Administrator Garfield, and instructions to put the new order into effect at once were conveyed to James J. Storrow, Massachusetts fuel administrator, in a telegram received today. The fuel administrator proposes not only to reduce the lights in public places and mercantile establishments, but to secure from householders cooperation necessary to bring about two as completely lightless nights each week as are practicable.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER ON GERMAN TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Hungarian Premier, speaking on the provisional Ausgleich in the Diet, voiced the Government's hope of an important economic rapprochement with Germany in which others could join, each State reserving protection for itself.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN'S VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German Government is being questioned on Herr Scheidemann's visit to Stockholm, which the Vortwaerts says is a peace mission for the Socialists, not the Government.

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 15, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 18-19
New United States War Loan Soon	
National Banks' Deposits Large	
Market Opinions	
The Rice Market	
News of the Water Front	
Weather Report	
Stock Market Quotations	
Financial Review of the Week	
Dividends Declared	
Weather Report	
Editorials.....	Page 24
Idols	
The Case for Prohibition	
A Society of Nations	
Passing of the Livery Stable	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
Britain to See War Through, Says Premier	
Official War Reports.....	1
Bolsheviki Tell of New Victories.....	1
United States Preparing for Struggle.....	1
Dr. Harper Explains Russian Delay.....	1
British Adviser for War Council.....	1
Germany's Allies a Common Enemy.....	13
General News—	
Mr. Hoover's Sugar Defense Outlined	
Brewers Said to Have Padded Petition Sent to President.....	1
Sugar Investigation by Congress.....	1
War Trade Board Establishing Offices	
Publication of Junk Prices Urged.....	5
Improvements in Schools Pointed Out by Joseph Lee.....	6
Work for Clean Mayoralty Ballot in Boston.....	7
Delinquency on Army Deliveries Announced.....	7
Poultry Holdings in Cold Storage Decrease.....	7
Lightless Nights Order Is Issued.....	8
"Cut-a-Cord" Movement in New England.....	8
Scientific Temperance Federation Exhibits in Syracuse.....	9
Big Destroyer Plant Develops.....	9
U. S. Supreme Court Decision Meets Approval.....	9
Better Port Terminals Urged.....	9
Suffragists Ask January Vote on Constitutional Amendment.....	10
State Soon to Sell Homes to Wage-Earners.....	10
Legislation Sought Under Public Trading Amendment.....	10
I. W. W.'s Going on Trial.....	11
Examination of Austrian Issue.....	12
Report of Secretary of War Baker.....	13
Pacific Coast Strike Mediation Work.....	13
Report of Secretary of War Baker.....	13
Japanese Finance Commissioners.....	14
Legation Granted in New England.....	15
Large Live Stock Farm in Louisiana.....	15
Railroad War Problems Reviewed.....	17
Illustrations—	
General Sir Henry Wilson.....	3
Andrew J. Peters.....	3
Astronomical Chart.....	16
Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Mass.....	22
Music.....	Page 22
Technique of Singer and Instrumentalist Compared.....	
Pictorial of J. P. Marshall Talks on Organ Tone Color.....	
Band as Center of Interest at Prison New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg.....	
Legation Granted in New England.....	15
Large Live Stock Farm in Louisiana.....	15
Railroad War Problems Reviewed.....	17
Politics—National—	
Canadian Election Campaign Closes.....	3
Spanish Opinions and New Cabinet.....	7
Mr. Henderson on Labor's Stand.....	13
Parliamentary Notes in Britain.....	12
Politics, Local—	
Organization of Massachusetts Legislature for 1918.....	5
Special Articles—	
People in the News.....	14
By Other Editors.....	16
The Southern Sky for January.....	16
Sporting.....	Page 20
Baseball Club Owners Meet	
Several Baseball Players Traded	
Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Dates.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 23
The Dominion of the Body	
The Greek Democracy and Literature.....	

HOOVER'S SUGAR DEFENSE OUTLINED

His Action Based on International Situation—Committee Refuses to Permit Him to Cross-Examine Witnesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Rolph have refused to make any statement in reply to Mr. Spreckels' sugar allegations, this paper is able to outline the defense which the Food Administration will make. It will be pointed out that throughout his testimony Mr. Spreckels localized his argument, which failed to take cognizance of the larger international situation with which Mr. Hoover was directly concerned.

He will point out that his dealings with individuals were altogether based on the contingencies of this international situation. He will give evidence to show that Mr. Spreckels' assumptions as to general conditions did not accord with the facts as known to the state departments of the allies.

Mr. Hoover will also show that the advisability of contracting for the whole Cuban crop of 1917-1918 at a high price was decided on by the State Department and a delegation from Cuba in order to encourage greater production and to stabilize the sugar market for 1918.

While the testimony tends to indicate that Mr. Spreckels desired to play a "lone hand," there is not sufficient evidence, it is pointed out, to show that he was acting from an entire devotion to the interests of the consuming public. Inasmuch as Mr. Spreckels had large plantings interests in Cuba, it is asked why he should object strenuously to a high price for the raw product.

As a matter of fact, so far as the inquiry has proceeded, it is the opinion of competent observers, that it has assumed the form of a prosecution rather than the hearing of a disinterested testimony.

The Reed investigating committee today denied Mr. Hoover's request for permission to cross-examine witnesses. Senator Reed said counsel for the Food Administration might submit questions to the committee which would take them up with witnesses. "The committee's unanimous opinion is that the committee should conduct the investigation and ask all the questions," announced Mr. Reed.

Coercion Alleged

Mr. Spreckels Continues His Arraignment of Food Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing his arraignment of the United States Food Administration today Claus F. Spreckels testified that the three American members of the international sugar commission are men who had strong personal interests either in the American Sugar Refining Company or in one of those companies controlled by this sugar trust.

Mr. Spreckels testified that coercion had been used to bring the independent refiners into line with the policy of the Food Administration. He further says that the price fixed for the Cuban sugar crop of 1917-18 is twice what it was in pre-war normal times and in consideration of the large profits made by the Cuban producers he believes that the action of the Food Administration constitutes an injustice to the American consumer.

Congress and the Food Administration, he says, have neglected the American producers of beet sugar and permitted the beet sugar factories to exact enormous profits, prejudicial to the beet industry in the United States. The Food Administration, says Mr. Spreckels, showed bad judgment in contracting for the whole Cuban sugar crop of 1917-1918.

A point of interest in regard to the testimony is that the prices of sugar have all along been fixed by Mr. Rolph, acting in conjunction with sugar refiners. No one to represent either the wholesale dealers or the general consuming public took part in any of the conferences at which the prices of refined sugar were fixed.

Mr. Spreckels under questioning by Chairman Reed, stated that the price of American beet sugar would be advanced if the Hoover committee pays Cuban cane growers 5 cents a pound, as contemplated. This compares with 2.39 cents in 1907; 2.74 three years ago and 4.76 last year, Mr. Spreckels stated.

The Hoover committee, according to Mr. Spreckels, is packed with former employees of the "sugar trust." He said that "even the watchmen are former watchmen for the American Sugar Refining Company, and E. E. Hooker, former trust employee, is a steering committee of one to whom all persons having business with the committee must apply when entering its offices."

Among those Mr. Spreckels named as holding important positions with the sugar committee were Harry G. Mott, formerly buyer for the "sugar trust," now buyer for the committee, and E. T. Gibson, former private secretary to Earl Babb, head of the "sugar trust," now secretary to the sugar committee.

Mr. Spreckels said he had protested against having refiners fix the price of sugar and against Mr. Hoover's appointment of three American sugar magnates on the international com-

(Continued on page eight, Column two)

DRY AMENDMENT VOTE ON MONDAY

House of Representatives Makes Decision Because of Coming Holidays—Hope of Adoption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today agreed to vote upon the adoption of the prohibition constitutional amendment late next Monday. All debate will close at 5 o'clock on that date and voting will then begin.

It had been determined several days ago to take the matter up for consideration on Monday, but no time for reaching a vote had, until today, been reached. Majority Leader Kitchin asked that the amendment be voted upon Monday in order to afford members living long distances from the capital an opportunity to depart for their homes Monday night.

Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had no doubt as to the adoption of the amendment. Prohibition leaders now gathered in the capital believe they have every reason to hope for success.

Consideration of the national prohibition amendment will be the last important business transacted by the House before the first of the year. On Tuesday of next week the House will adjourn until Jan. 3.

STATE IS OFFERED 8000 TONS OF SUGAR

Chairman of Massachusetts Distribution Committee Notified of 16,000,000 Pounds of Product Available in New Orleans

An offer of 8000 tons—16,000,000

pounds—of granulated sugar said to be ready for shipment northward, in New Orleans, was made to Hiram H. Logan, chairman of the Massachusetts Distribution Committee, yesterday, by Conrad W. Crocker, as attorney for the New England Agency Company of New York City. Mr. Logan and Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, have begun investigation of the possibilities of getting this sugar, or part of it, shipped to Boston immediately.

Sugar is probably scarcer in New England than in any other part of the United States, in the belief of the aides of Mr. Endicott. There is no prospect of a large supply coming in quickly, unless the offer of the New England Agency Company should be accepted. The high price asked for this large lot may prevent its being shipped to New England. Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, has set a price of 7.50 cents a pound, at New Orleans, for granulated sugar. Mr. Crocker's clients ask 8.05 cents, and the freight to Boston, cartage and other minor charges would make the price in Boston about 8.55 cents.

Inquiry was made today of the Washington authorities as to whether the 8.05-cent price could be paid for this sugar. If it is allowed, the large lot may be immediately on its way to Boston and other distributing points. If received in Boston it will be distributed under the direction of the Massachusetts sugar distribution committee, which consists of 12 members, representing the jobbing and wholesale trade of the State. This committee, headed by Mr. Logan, has been at work for about two weeks, distributing sugar from the only refinery now producing it in the city, to wholesalers.

Notwithstanding the inability of consumers in many parts of Boston and its suburbs to get a single pound of sugar for the last two or three weeks, the State Food Administration will give no assurance to complainants that the situation will change soon. By the middle of January, it now seems probable there will be plenty of sugar in New England.

Why this region has a greater scarcity than any other part of the United States no one can explain. Although Mr. Endicott has large powers as State Food Administrator besides being also Mr. Hoover's representative in Massachusetts, he is said to have no intention of using these powers to the extent of interfering with the hoarding of sugar by small consumers, or with discrimination by retailers so that persons not regular customers of any one grocer can get a fair amount. Nor will he interfere with the making of candy, now allowed to the extent of permitting candy manufacturers to buy 50 per cent of their normal supply, nor with the large use of sugar by bakers who make cakes and other sweet goods.

The situation will right itself within another month, by supplies of sugar from the Cuban crop, according to Mr. Endicott's aides. Meantime, those who do not get sugar will not suffer. The sprinkling of sugar on doughnuts, or its use in high-priced confections, while persons of small means cannot buy sugar, is not considered a use of sugar against public interests.

Search for small hoards of sugar, obtained by going about from one retail grocer to another and buying as much as possible, will not be attempted, because "the public would not stand for it," say the food administrator's assistants. Nor, it is asserted, would the public "stand for" the re-

(Continued on page eight, Column two)

GREAT BRITAIN TO SEE WAR THROUGH SAYS THE PREMIER

If Russia Stays Out, America Is Taking Her Place, Mr. Lloyd George Points Out—Nation Must Complete Its Task

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—To end a war, entered upon to enforce a treaty without reparation for an infringement of that treaty, Mr. Lloyd George said, addressing the benches at Gray's Inn last night, merely by entering into a new, more sweeping and more comprehensive treaty, would be indeed a 'farce in the setting of a tragedy. This was the Prime Minister's summing up of the policy with which Lord Lansdowne's letter had been identified.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "It is because I am firmly convinced that, despite some untoward events, despite discouraging appearances, we are making steady progress toward the goal that I would regard peace overtures to Prussia, at the very moment the Prussian military spirit is drunk with boastfulness, as a betrayal of the great trust with which my colleagues and myself have been charged."

"If Russia persists in her present policy, the withdrawal by the enemy from the east of a third of his troops must release hundreds of thousands of men and masses of matériel to attack Great Britain, France and Italy."

"It would be folly to underestimate the danger, equal folly to exaggerate it, and the greatest folly of all not to face it."

"If the Russian democracy has decided to abandon the struggle against military autocracy, the American democracy is taking it up."

Mr. Lloyd George said he was glad to learn that Lord Lansdowne's recent letter had been misunderstood and that Lord Lansdowne was in agreement with President Wilson.

"I also," the Premier said, "agree with President Wilson, and do not desire to force a controversy where none exists."

"I warn the nation to watch the man who thinks there is a half-way house between victory and defeat," he admonished. "These are the men who think you can end the war now by some sort of what they call peace—by setting up a league of nations. That is the right policy after victory; without victory it would be a farce."

The Premier passed on to condemn emphatically those who went into the war with soul aflame, with righteous wrath, and then before the task was accomplished wished to shake hands with the malefactor. The malefactor was not to be asked for reparation or apology but simply "to enter into a bargain to join with you in punishing the head of the most man who dared to imitate his villainies. We can have peace on these terms. Germany says so, Austria says so, the Pope says so."

Mr. Lloyd George compared Germany to a criminal accused of murder, arson, burglary, piracy and other crimes, before a judge who, tired out with the insistence of the prisoner's advocate, says to the offender: "This is a profitless business. I am weary of it. If I let you off now, without any punishment beyond that necessarily entailed in expenses you have been put to in defending your honor, will you promise to help the police to catch the next burglar?" If you agree to these terms, I propose to enroll you now as a special constable.

"By the way if you leave your address I will promise, so as to cement the good feeling which I wish to prevail in future between us, to deal at your store without further inquiry as to where or how you got the goods. You need not worry to return the stuff you stole from your next door neighbor on your right, as I understand he has withdrawn his claim for restoration."

"It is idle to talk of security to be won by such feeble means," he asserted. "There is no security in any land without the certainty of punishment. There is no protection in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law."

"To end a war entered upon to enforce a treaty without reparation for the infringement of that treaty, merely by entering into a new, more sweeping and comprehensive treaty, would be a farce in the setting of a tragedy."

man power in France on the battle-front, and there were considerable British reserves at home.

"If this is the worst moment," he said in conclusion, "it is because Russia has stepped out and America is only preparing to come in. Every hour that passes will see the gap formed by the retirement of the Russians filled by the valiant sons of the great republic. Germany knows it, and Austria knows it, hence the desperate efforts that they are making to force the issue before America is ready."

The Premier said he did not fear the extreme pacifists, but that there was an active minority of people busy themselves with what the Lansdowne letter was supposed to advocate and who thought that they had discovered a leader in the action of forcing the country into a premature and a vagabond peace.

"We are not misled by mere words like disarmament, arbitration and similar terms," he said. "You cannot wage war or secure peace by mere words. We ought never to have started unless we meant, at all hazards, to complete our task. Of course our enemies are ready to accept a peace leaving them with some of the richest provinces and the fairest cities of Russia in their pockets. We are confronted with the alternatives of abasing ourselves in terror before the lawlessness which means ultimately a world dominated by successful bandits or going through with our task to establish a righteous and lasting peace for ourselves and our children. Surely no nation with any regard for its self-respect and any honor can hesitate a moment in its choice."

German Report Denied

Lord Robert Cecil Answers Questions on Disputed Peace Move

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, in answering a question as to the German version of the peace overtures of September, "You will notice," he said, "that it is very curiously worded. It does not say in any definite way that the British Government did actually address a secret inquiry to them through a neutral channel, but anyhow we did not do so."

"At the same time, we have asked Germany and her allies constantly, not privately but publicly, to define their war aims. Every Minister has publicly asked them to state their aims. It has been the burden of numerous speeches for many months. But that any private inquiry was ever addressed to the German Government with our knowledge or consent is certainly untrue."

Asked if the British Government would recognize the Bolsheviks if they succeeded in establishing a government with as much apparent success as did Mr. Kerensky, he replied: "We shall recognize any government if we are satisfied it definitely represents the Russian people. It is not because of their opinions that we refuse to recognize the Bolsheviks, however difficult it might be to have relations with a government that publishes secret treaties. We do not recognize them because there is nothing to show us that their government has sufficient stability and is accepted by the Russian people."

Turning to the question of war aims, Lord Robert said it is decided to make a restatement of aims. It will be difficult to do so without a conference. Asked if it would be necessary for America to be represented, he pointed out that America was in a different position from the other belligerents, as she was not a party to any of their agreements, but added: "I do not know if it is indiscreet to say so, but I personally should be very sorry indeed to see any step taken without consulting with America, either in connection with the war or peace."

British Press Comments

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The following are some of the comments in the English press today on the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George:

The Morning Post

Mr. Lloyd George reached a true authentic note of British statesmanship. We are confident of his appeal to the spirit of the nation.

The Daily Telegraph

The speech—for which we are all most grateful—is an appeal to reason, to honor, to our honor and to self-interest.

The Daily Chronicle

The speech was more than brilliant. It had a dispassionate firmness appropriate with the present crisis. He has demonstrated the impossibility of a satisfactory peace now.

The Times

The chief merit of the address lies in the clearness and directness with which the Premier keeps the things that really matter before the people.

The Daily News

Unfortunately he did not hint when victory would be considered as won. Among all his emphatic utterances there was not a word enlightening us on the one point that really matters. The world today will regret his failure to state the policy of the Allies with the gravity and the definiteness which the occasion demanded.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Flta Henry Smith Jr. will speak on "The Chevalier de St. Saver" at the meeting of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House, Boston, next Tuesday night.

BOLSHEVIKI TELL OF NEW VICTORIES

(Continued from page one)

opposed them and their doctrines, during the revolution of 1905.

The names of Kaledin and Korniloff have been constantly before us since the Bolsheviks usurped the government four weeks ago. Kerensky's name has been frequently associated with the other two in the comments on the news from Russia, though only vague mention of his whereabouts and activities has come to us. But the alliance between Kaledin and Korniloff on the one hand, and the Constitutional Democrats on the other, has been emphasized; it has been a political fact since last August.

The present writer has tried to interpret the significance of this last combination several times in these articles. Now that the anti-Bolshevik movement has assumed more definite form, and the clash between the two groups seems inevitable, a brief statement of certain facts will perhaps help one to understand the events of the next few days.

The Lenine Government has issued decrees authorizing the local revolutionary garrisons to attack the "enemies of the people" without awaiting further orders. Now many have said that bloodshed would have to come before the situation could be cleared up. To date there has been comparatively little bloodshed, either during the first Revolution, or during the Bolshevik rebellions. The leaders of the Revolution of March had hoped to be able to avoid bloodshed if possible. This was the policy of Lvoff and the policy of Kerensky. But Lenine and his "government" have not hesitated to resort to violence. There have been more excesses during the month of their régime than during any other month of the Revolution, and the Bolshevik element has been the aggressor, the instigator. Just as it was necessary to use force to overthrow the autocratic crowd in March, so now similar measures have to be used to deal with a similar situation. Much as one will regret the shedding of blood in civil war, one will recognize that it was unavoidable.

How large a group, and what particular classes does the Bolshevik movement represent? During the first months of the Revolution there was a large element in all communities which referred to the party of "temporary Socialists." They called themselves Socialists, and supported the Socialist program and leaders. But we spoke of them as "temporary Socialists," because we could see the sobering process at work. We saw them gradually drawing nearer to the Constitutional Democrats and frankly passing over to this party. Many of the younger "Intelligentsia" went through this course of political development. The peasants were making the same transfer in party affiliation, especially the peasants who had broken away from the "commune" and had become small land owners. Many of the soldiers were taking a line which brought them closer to the Constitutional Democrats. The members of the Order of St. George, the decoration for bravery at the front, were supporting the views of a Korniloff or a Milyukoff. Also those who had escaped from German prisons, or had been returned as invalids were opposing the extremists.

Among the workmen of the larger industrial centers the Bolsheviks have been able to maintain their sway. Even one noted a more sober tendency developing among the workmen in smaller factories. And the railway employees have not been as strongly "Bolshevik" these last months. It is, however, among the workmen and the garrison soldiers that the Bolsheviks have had the largest measure of success. The large number of the latter—soldiers who have never been to the front, but have lived quietly and well in the garrisons—has given the Bolsheviks their physical strength. These soldiers were caught by the watch-words of the extremists, particularly the word "peace." For they had never been in a real army; they were the recruits of the last months of the old régime, reinforced by the deserters, both of the old régime and the Revolution. But even among the garrison soldiers one noted a more sober spirit, and the beginnings of doubt with regard to the Bolsheviks.

The moderates, Socialist and non-Socialist, have had to wait these long months for this process of sobering to develop. They were waiting for a crisis, as the present writer has emphasized in his articles for The Christian Science Monitor. Such a crisis was to complete the process, and bring home to large sections of the broader masses the actual facts of the situation. The first important fact was that the Bolshevik program would not work. The second fact was that an attempt to apply it would lead to disaster for each group, and for the whole country. The crisis has come to a head—a catastrophic state of affairs. Now the moderates can act; before they would have been looked upon by the broader masses as working against the people. Acting now, they have a greater promise of success; had they started their movement a month ago, failure would have almost certainly resulted. That is the explanation of their delay, which many interpreted as the absence of any constructive, cohesive forces in Russia.

Many will probably accept the statement that Korniloff, Kaledin and the Constitutional Democrats, like Milyukoff, are "enemies of the people." But their records show that they are loyal to the revolution of March, and these are genuine Liberals and Democrats. America and Russia's allies have been urged to withhold judgment until the real leaders were able to resume direction of affairs in Russia. These men are the leaders to whom one has been looking, for whom one has been waiting. Will they win out, and will their victory stop that process of dis-

integration which has gone at such a rapid pace this month?

We cannot expect the answers to these questions by tomorrow. The answers may not come for several weeks. What is going on in Russia is a costly but necessary process. Sympathetic understanding of the situation is due those who are making every effort to save Russia, for her own sake, for the sake of her allies, for the common cause. Finally, whatever measures a Kaledin or a Korniloff may be forced to adopt, the aim is not return to autocracy, but the establishment of real democracy.

Meeting Is Dissolved

Bolsheviks Deputy Disperses Members of Constituent Assembly

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—Ensign Blagoravoff, a Bolshevik deputy, and a small force of sailors, with bayonets and cutlasses, dissolved a meeting of members of the Constituent Assembly, after reading a statement of Mr. Lenine that meetings inside the Taurida Palace were illegal until the Constituent Assembly was permitted to meet. This young officer's indecision and the sailor's sheepish hesitation were an unconscious index to the divided counsels at Smolny Institute, where the Bolshevik leaders have conflicting policies regarding the Constituent Assembly.

Messrs. Lenine, Trozky and others support the withdrawal of the Bolsheviks from the assembly, while Mr. Lunacharsky, commissary of education is strongly opposed, on the ground of political expediency, to violence of any kind toward a body elected by the universal Soviet.

The action of the sailors would indicate that the violent section got the upper hand, while the bigoted attitude of the extremists is quite amusingly summed up in a remark Ensign Blagoravoff is stated to have made when dispersing the deputies: "Any assembly which opposes the Bolsheviks is an assembly of traitors." Meantime, little definite news of the Cossack revolt is available, but the Bolsheviks announce that General Korniloff, with a small force, was surrounded and defeated at Saratoff. General Korniloff himself escaping with the assistance of native Caucasians. Another Korniloff force is stated to have been surrounded at Bielgorod, but there is reason to believe the Cossacks are supreme in Rostoff.

The Cadets continue to be arrested. Mr. Trozky has empowered the Soviet delegates at Brest Litovsk to proceed to peace negotiations, after the conclusion of the armistice, and throws the responsibility on the Entente governments.

Russian Nation Loyal

George Creel Declares This Opinion Is Held in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — George Creel, chairman of the National Committee on Public Information, in addressing a group of Indiana editors yesterday, declared that the opinion was held in official circles in Washington that Russia was not definitely out of the war, and that with the fall of the Bolsheviks, which, he said, was felt to be only a matter of a short time, the Russian nation would reassert its allegiance to the allied cause.

Mr. Creel's address was the closing event of the Indiana state war conference, and his remarks about Russia were occasioned by a question inquiring what his committee was doing to enlighten Russians regarding the war aims of the United States. He explained that as the wireless stations at Petrograd and Moscow are held by the Bolsheviks, the United States Government has not recently been able to send communications to Russia, as it is sending them to other nations, but that an abundance of American literature would be dispatched to Russia as soon as the facilities were available. He declared further that Mr. Root had been unable to accomplish much good in Russia because he had been misinterpreted there by returning immigrants who had received their only impressions of the United States from a residence in the New York Ghetto.

Bolshevik Claim Success

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday).—The Petrograd Official Agency announced today: "General Korniloff's forces have been beaten by the Red Guards and the regulars. General Korniloff has fled."

Mr. Kerensky's New Post

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—The former Russian Premier, Mr. Kerensky, has accepted the post of Minister of Justice in the first Siberian Cabinet, the newspaper Politiken stated today.

Offer to Bolsheviks

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday).—American engineers have been offered to the Bolshevik government for reorganization of railroads and motor lorries for the transportation of food. Mr. Trozky declared today in an address to the Grenadier Regiment.

GEORGIA COUNTY JAIL EMPTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ALBANY, Ga.—Doughty County jail is empty for the first time in 50 years. The fact is the more remarkable when it is considered that not only are prisoners for the city and superior courts held in this jail, but those for the Albany district of the Federal Court as well. The officers agree that prohibition is largely responsible for the empty jail.

UNITED STATES IS PREPARING FOR A THREE YEARS' WAR

(Continued from page one)

clared also that Germany is basing her hopes upon the failure of the United States to transport her army to Europe. The Premier's candid admission of the danger presented by the collapse of Russia is also accepted here as representing the view of responsible officials, and there is no disposition to face the increased burden of responsibility presented by the Russian situation.

A great offensive by Germany on the western front for the purpose of overrunning France will not surprise the Allies. As one official expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, you can do anything and carry any position if you use enough men. It is entirely a question as to the number of men Germany is willing to sacrifice.

Failure to estimate accurately the power and resources of the United States has been a characteristic of the German attitude ever since the break in relations. At the moment it is not permissible to state the number of ships that are being constructed in this country. That the number available early in the next year will open the eyes of Germany, nobody questions.

The report that the war board of German industry has been summoned to a conference at great headquarters is considered here consistent with other information that has come indicating an increase in the anxiety among German commercial men as to the future of German trade.

In response to a direct question today, one official replied that this Government had reason to believe that a new factor in Germany had joined the camp of those who are persistently demanding that the Imperial Government make peace.

This factor is the ruling commercial class in Germany, which foresees German trade opportunities utterly ruined for years to come unless something can be done to check the progress of the war, which is inevitably turning an increasingly large percentage of the civilized world against Germany.

Advices received here indicate that this class is becoming more and more concerned over the loss of German prestige in South and Central America. They see future opportunities in Brazil gone glimmering, and they despair of holding Argentina and Chile friendly to a neutral policy for any great length of time.

The hopelessness now of keeping the American people from the status of avowed enemies is apparent to them, and they are emphasizing the fact that German trade will have no outlet when peace finally comes, even if the German military predominance should prevail.

The fact has been repeatedly urged by entente diplomats upon this bureau that the most powerful weapon the United States possesses is the fear engendered in the Germans of the loss of trade that will follow the war. It is pointed out that there is nothing in the German thought to which appeal can be made except that of selfish interest. All other considerations—those of morality, humanity and honor—have been cast to the winds in the desire for world conquest and domination.

The German opinion, whether assumed or genuine, that the United States will not be able to transport its army to Europe, is pointed to as the one great incentive for the speeding up in shipbuilding so that the force of this country may be felt when the hordes released from the eastern front are directed toward the western front. Finally it is expected that with the increase in concern in Germany over the loss of American markets, and the added crushing force of American arms a long step will be taken toward ultimate victory.

HALIFAX RELIEF WORKERS RETURN

Members of the committee sent by the Massachusetts-Halifax relief committee to assist in the relief work at Halifax, arrived on a special train at the North Station, Boston, this afternoon. Members of the state committee, appointed by Governor McCall to co-ordinate the relief work of this State, relatives and friends of the relief party, were at the station to greet the 30 members of the committee, including A. C. Ratschky, chairman.

Efforts of the relief committee are now directed toward raising the \$1,000,000 fund to rehabilitate the afflicted city. Announcement was made at the office of Robert Winsor, treasurer for the Massachusetts-Halifax Relief Fund, that contributions at noon today totaled \$494,817.40. Intensive campaigns in the interest of the fund are being held today in various communities in Massachusetts.

Cambridge is conducting an active campaign in every ward of the city. Teams have been organized to carry on the work under the leadership of a committee appointed by Mayor Rockwood. Many patriotic organizations are also holding meetings, and other meetings are scheduled for next week. Boston is to make its big drive for the fund next Tuesday, which has been designated "Halifax Tag Day" by Mayor Curley in a proclamation, directing the Boston Committee on Public Safety to devise means of raising funds for Halifax. Victor A. Heath, chairman of the committee, held a conference with members of the committee, last night and arranged for the carrying out of the Mayor's proclamation.

It is hoped to get 5000 women to sell tags on the streets of Boston Tuesday for the fund. There will be military and naval parades, and patriotic meetings are to be held at Faneuil Hall, Tremont Temple and

elsewhere. Mr. Heath invites every woman of Boston and vicinity, who desires to take part in the collection of money, to make this fact known to the committee, which will be located in the Little Building, Tremont and Boylston streets.

Motion pictures taken by commissioned officers in the United States Army at the cantonments in the United States and the camps of the United States expeditionary force in France, as well as on vessels at sea, are to be shown at the Halifax benefit entertainment at Symphony Hall next Thursday night. Six reels of these pictures, which were taken under the direction of the committee on information, are to be shown at Symphony Hall.

COAL PRICES FIXED IN SEVERAL CITIES

Coal prices were established as follows today by James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England.

Lawrence — Anthracite, delivered, broken, egg, stove and chestnut sizes, \$10.50; pea, \$9.50. An additional charge of 15 cents is allowed for carrying-in and another 25 cents a ton for carrying coal up one flight or more. Bituminous coal, delivered, is to be sold at \$10, with a discount of 25 cents a ton for cash. Coal in bags is to be sold at 15 cents per 25 pound bag, 30 cents per 50-pound bag and 60 cents per 100-pound bag. Coke is to be sold at 11 cents a half bushel at the yards, 13 cents to stores and 15 cents to consumers at stores.

Attleboro — Anthracite, delivered, \$10 for egg, \$10.25 for stove and chestnut, and \$9.50 for pea. Bituminous, \$9 a ton. North Attleboro — Anthracite, delivered, \$9.75 a ton for egg, \$10 for stove and chestnut, \$9 for pea. Bituminous, \$8.75 a ton.

Pitchburg — Anthracite, delivered, \$10 for broken and egg, \$10.20 for stove, \$10.30 for chestnut, \$9 for pea. Franklin, \$10.75 for broken and egg, \$11 for stove and chestnut. Bituminous, \$9.10 a ton.

Tewksbury — Anthracite, delivered, \$10 a ton for broken, egg, stove and chestnut sizes. Bituminous, \$8.60.

RETURN OF MEXICAN LABORERS IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Unremitting efforts are being made by the Mexican Constitutional Government to effect a return of the Mexican laborers who have in recent years felt obliged to seek out other fields for their activities, especially in the southern sections of the United States. It is estimated that fully 200,000 Mexicans have returned to their native land during the months of June to October, inclusive, of the present year, and of this number \$449 are understood to have received funds for their transportation and other expenses from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. These individuals have located in various parts of the Republic, the majority, however, proceeding to the central tablelands of the north. It is believed that as a result of the benefits received from their experiences abroad under a superior civilization and more favoring and up-to-date influences, the return of this class will lend a fresh impetus to the commercial development of Mexico.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL OPENED AS Y. M. C. A.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. I.—The old Royal Hawaiian Hotel has been formally turned over to the soldiers and sailors of the United States as a Y. M. C. A. Although the association was established and the building occupied some months ago, the dedicatory services were held only recently.

After the dedicatory services, an invitation was extended to visitors to inspect the building, and the recreation and improvement features, among them a piano, a billiard table, writing conveniences and a kitchen, were shown. Hundreds of soldiers and sailors are being accommodated daily by the association.



Christmas Handkerchiefs

Linen and Madeira, in many attractive models, including beautiful and initialled styles. Linen handkerchiefs 15c to \$2. Useful Gifts—Silk Underwear, Blouses, Hosiery, Petticoats, Fur, Neckwear.

J. P. O'Connor Co. 157 Tremont St., Boston



Each Pair in Handsome Gift Box 65c at Your Dealer's

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

show us distinctly, as in pictures, the path we must tread. Peace in the east and battle in the west until we have achieved there the foundation of the complete equality of British and German positions the world over."

Trench Section Regained

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The British troops in local fighting around Polderhoek yesterday evening regained a considerable part of the British trench which the enemy forces had penetrated in the morning. Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

The British Commander-in-Chief reported active enemy artillery fire to the east of Messines and northeast of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The German official statement issued on Friday reads:

Western theater: Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: in Flanders the artillery firing was lively on only a few sectors.

East of Bullecourt the English endeavored to recapture trenches they had lost, but were beaten back with heavy casualties. Here, and in our attack south of Provins, prisoners remained in our hands.

South of St. Quentin we caused heavy damage to the enemy forces by our violent surprise mine-firing attacks.

Army of the German Crown Prince: A reconnaissance northeast of Craonne resulted in the capture of prisoners.

Army of Duke Albrecht: North of St. Mihiel, north and east of Nancy and at Hartmannswillerkopf the French artillery activity increased.

Eastern front: The negotiations for an armistice continue.

Macedonian theater: There is nothing of importance to report.

Italian front: At isolated points between the Brenna and the Piave there were violent artillery duels in support of minor operations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The official report issued on Friday night reads:

There was local fighting this morning in the neighborhood of Polderhoek, where, shortly before dawn, the enemy troops attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Polderhoek Chateau. The attack was repulsed except at one point where the enemy forces succeeded in entering our front line trench on a front of about 300 yards.

The hostile artillery developed great activity this afternoon east of Bullecourt. There also has been considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day between the Scarpe Valley and Gavrelle.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning an improvement of the British positions east of Bullecourt by means of bomb fighting. As the result of an enemy raid, south of Provins, some British soldiers are missing.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The French War Office on Friday issued the following report:

There were violent artillery actions in the region of Maisons de Cham-

pagne. East of the Suippe and in Alsace, southwest of Cernay, we raided enemy trenches successfully.

Last night's statement reads:

On the western front a moderate artillery activity was reported today.

There was no infantry action.

Army of the east, Dec. 13: On the eastern section of the front calm prevailed. In the Tchernia bend and on the right bank of the river the enemy forces, after a bombardment of all our positions, carried out several local attacks, which failed. At certain places there were hand-to-hand encounters.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—The Italian War Office issued a statement on Friday which says:

After attacking all day on the line between the Brenna and the Piave, the enemy troops were able to make only an insignificant gain on Thursday at one point, and this at an immense sacrifice.

The almost negligible ground gained by the enemy troops was north of the line of Monte Solarolo, and the head of the Calcino Valley.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday).—The official statement given out at headquarters on Friday follows:

In the four days of fighting in the Meletta region, 539 Italian officers and more than 16,000 men were made prisoner. The capture also is reported of 233 guns, 233 machine guns, four quick firers, 81 mine-throwers and a quantity of other matériel.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday).—The official statement given out at headquarters on Friday follows:

In the four days of fighting in the Meletta region, 539 Italian officers and more than 16,000 men were made prisoner. The capture also is reported of 233 guns, 233 machine guns, four quick firers, 81 mine-throwers and a quantity of other matériel.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—An important fusion has been arranged between the National Provincial Bank of England and the Union of London and Smith's Bank under the style of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England. The deposits of the united concerns on June 30 last amounted to about £148,000,000 sterling. The treasury's consent must be obtained.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces the formation of a naval allied council "to watch over the general conduct of the naval war and insure coordination of effort at sea."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Admiralty announces

SPANISH OPINION AND NEW CABINET

General Belief Held That the Prieto Government Means Well, but Will Find It Difficult to Put Intentions to Proof

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Opinion is being consolidated upon the merits and possibilities of the new Cabinet, and the general trend is that no doubt it means well, but that it will find it difficult to put its intentions to the proof. At the very beginning there was some disposition to be generous to Señor García Prieto, Marqués de Alhucemas, who had, perhaps a little unwillingly at the end, yielded to the King's insistent demand that in an extreme crisis he should make yet another attempt to form a Government, and had accomplished a most difficult and thankless task; a disposition to look upon the selection of Ministers as having been conducted on broad and generous lines by which various opposing forces might be placated and the country more generously served.

Only a few days before, the preceding Ministers and their friends had been insistently declaring that nothing in the nature of a coalition government could ever be possible in Spain, and that the best solution was a party government which might receive, for patriotic reasons, the loyal support of the principal opposition, as had been the case in a varying extent since the beginning of the war, and here was a coalition government. Yet it was soon seen that it was not a coalition government, for leading parties were not represented in it, and it bore obvious evidences of having been scraped together from an extremely small number of available men. The Marqués de Alhucemas had very little choice, and the fact that his set of Ministers bore different political complexions is declared to be not so much a matter of intention as of necessity.

The paucity of material was instanced in the case of the Foreign Ministry. Don Juan Alvarado had no sooner accepted the office, than he asked to be relieved of it, and the new Premier was obliged to acquiesce. In this sudden contingency he did the only thing possible, by assuming the office himself. He had previously entertained a wild hope that the Marqués de Lema, Foreign Minister in the preceding Government, and undoubtedly one of the safest men that could be found for this difficult office, might be persuaded, on the urgent plea of patriotism and the salvation of the country, in this exceptional crisis, to consent to continue in office.

Señor Dato, the retiring Premier, had himself made it clear that for his part he would have nothing to do with the new Ministry, beyond promising it a certain support; which was taken to mean that at the outset at all events he would not oppose it, and the Marqués de Lema clenched the matter by making public the following note: "After hearing the explanations that the Marqués de Alhucemas has made of his proposals in regard to the new situation, and above all concerning the dissolution of the Cortes in order to have a new election, I cannot lend my assistance; and, if Señor Dato demands of me that I should so lend it, then, that I may not be wanting in my duties of affection and discipline to my chief, I shall retire from politics. I would have lent my modest services in collaboration in a situation that might have been established for a concrete object which did not comprise any such transcendental thing as enters into the proposals of the Marqués de Alhucemas; that is to say, to overcome the difficulties of the moment. I respect the opinions of others, and I may be mistaken, and the Marqués de Alhucemas may be right in his proposals, but I shall hold to my determination not to enter into a situation with which are associated persons of very different political ideas and with very opposite ideals upon the most important subjects." So the Marqués de Lema disappeared from the scene, and Señor García Prieto assumed the anxious command of the Foreign Office in his stead.

There is yet another, and in some sense an even more severe and significant, disappointment. For sheer ability in a great public department, for his strength and his following, there has been no one to match the García Prieto wing of Liberal democracy who has been quite comparable to Don Santiago Alba, who was Finance Minister in the last Liberal Government. He is a man of keen judgment, initiative and imagination, and is practical, and some consider him to be the best Finance Minister in Spain. When the Liberal disruption took place in the middle of the summer, and the Alhucemists were separated from the Romanonists, Santiago Alba went with the former. As Finance Minister in the new Government he would have been a great acquisition, and when the names of the new administration were published there was astonishment that he was not included.

At first there was a disposition in quarters not well acquainted with the domestic troubles of the Alhucemists to attribute his exclusion to the leader's desire to give a completely neutral complexion to his Ministry, for Señor Alba is considered to have pro-German leanings, and the Marqués himself has in the past been similarly suspected and has energetically striven to free himself from such suspicion. His association with the newspaper, La Marmara, which has been in the habit of trying to find excuses for the more nefarious German operations, and other incidents were noticed, and during his last brief reign of power he had occasion to send a strong note to Germany, which was taken as evidence of his desire to show that he was not such a Germanophile as had been imagined. Therefore, it was said San-

tiago Alba was left out for much the same reason; but this was not the case.

The true situation was explained in a letter that Señor Alba himself sent to the new Premier, and which was afterward made public. He said: "Acquainted as I am with the composition of the new Government I must tell you, though I do not think it will occasion you any surprise, that I consider it quite distinct from and even contrary to the unanimous agreement of the last meeting of Liberal former Ministers and of which the official note that you yourself prepared was the true expression. This singular happening, and all your acts throughout the crisis, lead me to suppose the intention on your part of breaking from the agreement of the parliamentary majorities by which you were raised to the leadership of the Liberal Party last July. I cannot, and ought not, for reasons of delicacy and patriotism, place myself in opposition to your decision which has no doubt been well considered. In that sense I express my agreement with your decision arising entirely from your own initiative and responsibility; but in my own name, and that of the deputies and senators who honored me with their confidence to the extent of giving the majority of votes that raised you to the highest office of the party, we announce ourselves as liberated from your personal discipline; we repudiate any association with the acts of the new Government; and we inform you, as we are making it public today, of our intention to search in the country with absolute freedom from all embarrassment, and afterward, so far as it may be possible, in Parliament, for the most effective means to exert a policy openly tending toward the Left, like that which my last declarations made plain. Then you had the kindness to state publicly that the parliamentary program, as set forth by myself, would be fulfilled and brought to the immediate attention of Parliament, with no other reservation than that associated with the Regionalist problem."

"I do not think that now, with my good friends Señores Ventosa and Rodes by your side, you need be troubled with any such scruples."

"In any case, the silence which our dignity, and respect for the King, imposed on us during the course of this deplorable crisis being ended, my friends and I shall maintain that program, faithful to the political, economic and social meaning of a Liberal Party worthy of such a name, in a monarchy sincerely constitutional and parliamentary, like that of England and Italy. It will be time will tell—the only remaining reserve for a very near future. I should never have ventured to commit myself to this undertaking if circumstances had permitted me the right of option. After what has happened, my conscience tells me that I must. I do not wish to see myself any longer faced with the alternative of either choosing to appear restless or ambitious, or associating myself with acts or omissions that I consider to be the prelude to a great catastrophe. I take leave of you without any feelings of gratitude, but also without any of injuries to overcome. I wish for you all the skill which Spain demands from her Prime Minister, and I repeat the assurances of my friendship and of my personal consideration."

Rarely has a more bitter letter been sent by a leading figure in Spanish politics to another of his party, and so the new Liberal Democratic wing that was to take command of the whole Liberal Party, and be the party, the new political community that after many secret meetings, many open demonstrations and much political trouble came into being only last July, is completely broken in less than five months, and a new party, led by Santiago Alba, openly proclaimed. So there are two parties in party-ridden Spain, where before there was only one. Last July, when the Liberal Party was fairly complete, there was only one for Liberals. Then there were the Romanones and the García Prieto sections, and now there is the new Alba department of Spanish Liberalism. It is remarkable that, though separated, all these groups are announcing their development toward the Left. The comments of the Conservatives, though in the background now, are entitled to notice.

La Epoca, the Dato newspaper, says that it sees in Señor Alba's letter an indication that is disproportionate. "It is said," the newspaper goes on, "that there are many former Ministers who support the attitude of Señor Alba; but it appears to us that there are times when public men must sacrifice themselves, and we are sure that the present occasion has been one of sacrifice for the Marqués de Alhucemas. . . . The Liberal Party, divided in two before, now suffers a further division, and we shall have three, and only the Conservative Party remains united. As to the attitude of the latter, it is well to make it clear that it will give assistance in the international question, and in those fundamental economic problems that have nothing to do with party views; but that assistance must not hamper us, for example, in opposing anything that implies the putting into practice of the revolutionary teachings contained in some conclusions of the parliamentary Assemblies."

CLEVELAND SCHOOLS CLOSING ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The elementary schools in Cleveland have been closed for at least one month, exclusive of the regular vacation, on account of the coal shortage. When schools are dismissed for their vacations next Friday, therefore, those which are affected by the board's action will not reopen till Jan. 28. During this vacation efforts are to be made to store enough coal to keep the schools open during February and March. High schools will still operate so that boys can work on farms next spring.



Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O.

Great Britain's military representative on the military secretariate which will advise the new Superior War Council on strategy

MR. HENDERSON ON LABOR'S POSITION

Speaking in Edinburgh Labor Spokesman Urges Increase in Representation in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the closing meeting of the conference of the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., gave an address on the subject of labor representation in the House of Commons. Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, in introducing the speaker, said the federation had been reviewing their position in the light of the Representation of the People Bill, and they had decided to increase the number of their candidates to 43, and the intention was to recommend that of these Scotland should be entitled to five.

Mr. Henderson opened his address with a sympathetic reference to Russia. Proceeding to the subject of labor representation, Mr. Henderson said Scotland would do well to take advantage of the passing of the new franchise bill to enlarge its representation in Parliament. He believed the bill would open up political and democratic possibilities unequalled in the history of either the trades union or the labor movement. Labor in Great Britain, Mr. Henderson maintained, had hitherto made little or no effort to become a national party. The Labor Party claimed to be nothing more than a federation, and it was interesting to know that its constitution had been open for the affiliation of the co-operative movement. It was no fault of the Labor Party, therefore, that the co-operative movement had not been more largely represented amongst the national bodies forming the federation.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said if labor meant to take advantage of the new circumstances something more than a readjustment of their position became absolutely necessary. He was in agreement with the national executive, Mr. Henderson said, in believing that the position must not only be reviewed, but it must be determined whether their present methods of organization would not have to be so completely revolutionized as to transform them from a federation into a full-blown national party. If labor intended to take that important step, Mr. Henderson proceeded, one qualification was essential. Labor need not attempt to become a national party unless it recognized what was involved in the way of organization. Success could only be attained if there was complete unity in their ranks, and, if possible, unity amongst kindred democratic forces. While actual organic union might not be possible between these forces, unity in ideal and aim was indispensable, and, as far as possible, common co-operative action in the political sphere.

Speaking of the Labor Party's attitude to the war, Mr. Henderson said he was quite sure that neither from the point of view of the capitalist, nor from the standpoint of the worker did permanent advantage lie in the direction of revolution by force. There must be a revolution of a peaceful character. He believed the most peaceful and the most successful revolution that could come would be by placing the workers, through their own directly elected representatives, for the first time in a position of supremacy in the people's Parliament. After the war they might be up against terrible social, industrial, and economic problems. Demobilization would mean the return of millions of men. It might be they would be in the acute stages of unemployment, of shortage of food, and shortage of capital, and this shortage would fall on the working classes. In order to provide for that time, it seemed to him absolutely essential to have a gov-

ernment that would challenge the problems of reconstruction in the interests of the masses of the people. No government, he maintained, ought to be permitted to take steps in a backward direction in response to the forces of reaction, and hand over to private control those great necessities of life which for war purposes had come under the control of the Government. In that he included railways, mines, shipping, and the sources of their food supply.

It was one of the finest testimonies to the position of the organized labor forces in the country, Mr. Henderson considered, that the Government had done the very thing labor had been appealing to them to do for the last 40 years. If it was good for war time, could it, Mr. Henderson asked, be other than good as a permanent policy? Many people did not like state control. Labor, however, would have to unite so that no government would dare adopt a policy of reaction.

Speaking of the possibility of a general election, Mr. Henderson said it was in their own interest to ward off an election until peace was actually signed. Then, he considered, the Government should ask the country if the peace met with its approval, and secondly they ought to get the country's mandate with regard to the great problems of reconstruction. The Labor Party, Mr. Henderson said, wanted to appeal to the new voter before he or she was committed to any party. It was for the constituencies to decide how many candidates were going to be run. They were going to try and have a constituency organization in every constituency, and they hoped that although it might be called the Labor Party, it would in reality become the people's party.

TRAMWAY REPAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In view of the difficulty in meeting the demands for various materials and labor required for the maintenance and renewal of the permanent way and rolling stock of the tramway undertakings, the Board of Trade are appointing a committee to consider the needs of these undertakings so that the necessary steps may be taken to supply, as far as possible, such needs, even though it may be at some temporary sacrifice to less essential undertakings. The Municipal Tramways Association and the Tramways and Light Railways Association are being invited to nominate members to the committee, and the board have asked the London County Council to allow Mr. A. L. C. Fell, the manager of their tramways, to serve on it. Mr. James Devonshire has been invited to be chairman of the committee. It is not intended that the control of tramway undertakings should be interfered with by the committee.

SAVE MEAT

by serving more stuffing when you serve roast meats, poultry, fish and game.

If this dressing is flavored with Bell's seasoning it adds to the pleasure of the meal.

ASK GROCERS FOR



Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Phone 6900

124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

BRITISH ADVISER FOR WAR COUNCIL

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson Has Unrivalled Knowledge of the Western Front—Highly Esteemed in Military Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O., who has been appointed Britain's military representative on the military secretariate which will advise the new Superior War Council on strategy, has at length achieved a position commensurate with the expectation of his friends. He is but little known to the public, in fact, it is probable the average newspaper reader first learned of his existence from the communiqués which announced his presence in Italy with the representatives of France and Britain who met Italian statesmen and soldiers in the momentous conference at Rapallo. Then the public perhaps laboriously came to the conclusion that he was there in his capacity of liaison officer between the French and British armies, a post which he had only lately relinquished. But soldiers knew that he was there on his merits as a soldier and rumors quickly followed of his pending appointment to a very high position indeed.

In military circles it is regarded as surprising that so little has been heard of Sir Henry Wilson in view of his striking abilities and of his now sudden elevation to a supreme position. He has an unrivalled knowledge of the western front, for he always forecasted that German militarists meant to make that sudden rush on the west which startled the world in 1914, and therefore he took special pains to study it. He cycled or walked every mile of it repeatedly, every year, it is said, and seldom got into trouble with the French authorities, from which his Irish charm and wit always extricated him. He it was who, with Viscount French, carried on the "conversations" with the French general staff which are recorded in the white papers dealing with the origins of the war and during which the various possibilities of a war with Germany were surveyed. During the great and terrible retreat from Mons, when the Old Contemptibles gathered the spears of the Prussian legions into their breast and in perishing saved Europe, Sir Henry Wilson proved himself a tower of strength. His unique capacity for divining the enemy's intentions, his coolness and resource in keeping the broken British regiments together, his ingenuity in devising plans, his unflinching sense of proportion, his cheerfulness and confidence when the night was darkest, when utter disaster was reckoned by great soldiers to be a certainty and British statesmen were told to expect the worst, enabled him as Viscount French's deputy chief of staff to render services to his country whose value cannot be measured. That is the verdict of his friends and of those who know his work in those tremendous days. He was certainly rewarded for his services with the command of an army corps, but it was not his fortune to take part in the main fighting which subsequently followed.

Early in 1915 he went to French headquarters as chief liaison officer, where he certainly won the complete confidence of his French colleagues from Marshal Joffre downward, and no doubt contributed in large measure to that mutual good will and understanding which has characterized British and French cooperation in all theaters of war. At the close of last year he went with General de Castelnau to Russia, but the fruits of this mission were not fully reaped owing to the revolution. From there he returned to his liaison work, and in September last, to the surprise of all those who knew his work, was promoted to the backwaters of the east-

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE



Expert cuisine is a combination of right materials, proper preparations, and skillful flavoring. For the last item, most difficult of all

Brand's A-1 Sauce

"Always in good taste"

Sold Everywhere

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

Sole Importers

196 Trumbull Street

HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

BUY DIRECT

20% SAVING

BUSINESS ENVELOPES

Sample and Price on Request

BERKOWITZ ENVELOPE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

\$5.00 per year and upwards

Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts

338 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

ern command in Great Britain as commander-in-chief. By this time, however, Mr. Lloyd George, who had frequently consulted him, had formed a very high opinion of his capabilities and his presence in London at the critical moment of the Italian disaster led directly to his present appointment.

To complete the record, the various stages of his career may be mentioned here. Sir Henry is an Irishman whose Irish spirit has given him, like all big men, his share of enemies. Just as his charm of manner and other personal characteristics have gathered to him devoted friends. His military career began with a lieutenantancy in the rifle brigade and he saw fighting and was wounded in the Burmese campaign two years later, 1885-8. His ability marked him out for staff work and in 1894 he graduated with honors from the staff college. A further short spell of regimental work was followed by a staff captaincy at the War Office from June, 1895, to September, 1897. He went out to the Boer War as brigade-major of the light brigade in General Sir Redvers Buller's corps and immediately marked himself out by his work as a man with a future. It is said that his work was in no small degree responsible for the raising of the siege of Ladysmith. Lord Roberts, at any rate, took note of him, appointed him D. A. C. on his staff, and he rendered important services both with him and with Kitchener. He helped Lord Roberts to wind up the business of the South African War at the War Office, and among subsequent appointments he held was that of commandant of the Staff College at Camberley till July, 1910.

From there he returned to the War Office as Director of Military Operations, and was invaluable to Lord Haldane in organizing the expeditionary force. While at Camberley, like Sir William Robertson, he did not go in for orthodoxy, but developed and taught a definite theory of war of his own. Of the continental system he was a complete master. These appointments paved the way to the position he held at the outbreak of the present war.

It will be seen that Sir Henry Wilson has had varied experience to reinforce his undoubted qualities of intellect, in the high position now given him. The exact scope of his duties has not yet been specifically defined, nor has his relation to the imperial general staff. This much may be said. For the first time, if Mr. Lloyd George has his way, there is to be real unity in the direction of the war. The supreme war council of allied statesmen will in future regard the Allied front as one, as though there were no British or French or Italian troops engaged but only one allied army operating on a single front. The points of offensive action and all other military questions will be determined from the standpoint of defeating the enemy as quickly as possible, without reference to the particular aims or desires of any member of the alliance. To the military members of the council, General Foch, representing France, Sir Henry Wilson representing Britain, probably General Cadorna representing Italy, and other soldiers in the near future representing the United States and Russia, will fall the duty of examining the military situation as it develops from day to day and providing the statesmen with the requisite information and advice as to strategy. To the present staffs and commanders-in-chief will be left the unfettered conduct of the actual military operations.

BESTOL Makes Teeth Whiter

No bleaching agent gives Bestol Dental Cream its wonderful ability to cleanse. Bestol contains only harmless ingredients—scientifically compounded.

Bestol Dental Cream "makes teeth whiter" by removing the gelatinous film which darkens them.

Ask your dealer for Bestol Dental Cream—25¢ the tube. If he cannot supply you send for free sample and give us his name, please.

THE BESTOL CO., 34 Columbus Avenue, Boston

We invite your inspection of a select line of gift material in

Platinum and Gold JEWELRY

Diamonds and Silverware

Whitehouse, Kipp Co.

162 Tremont Street, Next to Keith's Theatre, BOSTON, MASS.

For a Christmas Remembrance send a choice piece of jewelry.

Barbrach

Copies and Enlargements from your Kodak Films, old daguerotypes or faded photographs. Photographic Work Out of the Ordinary. Estimates Gladly Given.

Barbrach 647 Boylston St., Boston Providence Worcester

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

98 MILK STREET - BOSTON

FOOD COUNCIL IN NEW YORK STATE

Civic and Public Welfare Bodies Forming One to Cooperate With Federal, State and City Authorities in Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Civic and public welfare organizations in this city are forming a food council to cooperate with federal, state and city food administrators to collect and disseminate information relative to the food problem. It is expected that the council will assist the administrators in establishing more cooperation with the consumer, and will enable them to keep closer watch on retailers, since members of the council will be expected to report dealers who charge excessive prices or hold combinations sales in violation of the law.

Previous to the meeting, which formulated plans for this council, the Women's City Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense had proposed the organization of a food parliament, with delegates not from the political divisions of the city, but from the different food interests, to act as a clearing house in the interests of food administrative efficiency.

It was proposed that these delegates might represent the commercial food distributors, the charitable organizations which distribute food as a part of their relief work, hotel and restaurant keepers, school lunch experts, club dining rooms, housewives' organizations, boards of health and education, federal, state and city food departments, organized trades, and every class or organization that deals with food from an angle of its own.

Promoters of this plan believe that the element of failure in all the earlier efforts to solve the food puzzle has been the lack of common ground on which "the different interests could get together, adjust their interests and develop plans which could actually be put through."

To such a parliament would come information, requests, complaints from the people or commercial interests, or from any organization. The food administrators could make proposals and instructions to it. Its machinery would be ready to handle emergency situations.

"The opportunity of all of us who have got to wrestle with the food situation at short range," say the promoters of the plan, "is to work toward the establishment of such a parliament."

For Stout Women

BEGINNING MONDAY DEC. 10th, you will be able to avail yourself of the wonderful bargains offered at our

Annual Clearance Sale of Winter Apparel

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS, NEGLIGES, UNDERGARMENTS

Sizes 36 to 56 bust

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th Street, New York

355 Woodward Ave. 17 N. State Street

Detroit Chicago

Harmony Gift Shop

58 W. 40th Street, NEW YORK

Come in and look around. You will find many gifts for friends at little prices. Ours is the little shop around the corner, just off Fifth Ave.

We will also do your shopping in and out of the Great shops. Our customers tell us we get just what they want. We make no charge for this service.

Write us a letter and tell us your requirements.

Let Me Quote You a Special Price On My Rapid-Fireless Cooker

Cook every meal on it. If you are not satisfied and delighted I will refund every cent. Get my Special Low Factory Price direct to you. Cooker is aluminum lined throughout. Full set of famous "Wear-Ever" aluminum cooking utensils comes with it. Ask for free book of valuable recipes.

William Campbell Co., Dept. 7, Detroit, Mich.

FINEST QUALITY

California Walnut Meats

Stuffed California Figs

CHARLES H. SPANGLER

638 N. Birch St. SANTA ANA, CAL.

WAR PROBLEMS ARE
TO BE DISCUSSED

War problems and the part industries may take in solving them is to be the general theme for discussion at the third annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, at the Copple-Plaza Hotel next Wednesday. Luncheon is to be served at 1 o'clock, the annual business meeting

taken place in the afternoon, and in the evening the chief event of the convention, perhaps, will be the dinner, at which former President William H. Taft is to speak on "Our Duty in the Great War."

At the dinner, Governor McCall is to welcome the visitors. Senator John W. Weeks from Massachusetts is to speak on "Industrial Preparation for Peace." Burwell T. Cutler, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign

and Domestic Commerce, speaks on "Industrial Patriotism Made Practical," and Maj. Alfred E. Clark, assistant judge-advocate of the United States War Department, is to tell the members how industries may cooperate in winning the war. Frank H. Dresser of Worcester is to preside. Speakers at the luncheon are to be Congressman Medill McCormick, representative-at-large from Illinois, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of

the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and Howard W. Selby, of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield. Richard H. Rice, president of the association, will preside.

CITY ON POTOMAC
FOR CIVILIAN AIDES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A barracks city on the Potomac to house its large

and rapidly growing army of civilian war aides will be constructed by the United States Government at once, it was learned today.

Washington itself has found difficulty in caring for its 60,000 war emergency citizens. That number probably will be doubled within six months, as the inflow of men, women and girls is constant. Without these barracks the situation would be unbearable.

The barracks for families and boarders will be erected under the direction of the district commissioners and the district council of defense. The Council of National Defense and Congress will authorize its construction. The public utilities situation under the present load has become almost intolerable. Telephone service except through government offices is greatly affected. The street car systems are

unable to handle properly the unprecedented traffic.

WOMEN TO BE REGISTERED
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the beginning of the new year, says The Indianapolis News, a plan of universal registration of women for war service will be put into effect in Indiana, under the direction of the state council of defense.



Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century



Sale—Toys, Baskets, Leather and Other Novelties

A Letter

From a Friend of the Cause

50 State Street, Boston
December 5th, 1917.

MESSRS. CHANDLER & CO.,
151 TREMONT STREET,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen—In acknowledgment and acceptance of your most generous and patriotic offer to devote a floor of your store to the sale of goods made by Allied prisoners interned in Switzerland, it seems desirable that a statement in explanation be made to the public, what is an interne and what is the purpose of this sale.

These men are prisoners who, pronounced as unfit for further military service, have been sent to a camp in the neutral country of Switzerland for the duration of the war. They are still under restriction, under parole, and are limited to the confines of the camp. The confinement, without anything to do, is extremely monotonous. The problem has been to find work for them and the kind-hearted Swiss people have invented occupations within the capabilities of these men. The suggestion to these men that they should make things for America produced a most astounding effect and the committee were very enthusiastic in the change of heart which the idea produced. It came about, therefore, that a sample lot, so to speak should be sent over, and this is the lot which resulted.

All the incidental costs of transportation and shipping, together with duties, have been provided for, and now that your firm is so generously undertaking the final disposition of the goods without any cost whatsoever, it can be said that every cent received, without deduction, will go to help this cause.

Yours truly,
C. H. W. FOSTER.

Made by Allied Prisoners Interned in Switzerland—Entire Receipts to Go to Them

The entire shipment will be placed on sale on the second floor of the new adjoining store which Chandler & Co. have annexed.

Explanatory

All of the articles in this sale were made by French, Belgian or British soldiers, who have been prisoners in Germany. Being unfit for further military service they were allowed, by agreement of the belligerent nations, to be removed to Switzerland and interned in camps.

Sales Final—No Returns or Exchanges

Children's Bags, 1.25.
Beaded Bags, 3.75.
Wooden Spoons, 15 to 50.
Glove Boxes, 75.
Folding Tables, 1.50.
Sewing Baskets, 25 to 1.50.
Table Mats, 1.00.
Work Baskets, 1.00.
Willow Hampers, 3.50 to 15.00.
Doll's Furniture Sets, 1.25 to 2.50.

Toy Villages, 75 to 1.00.
Paper Cutters, 1.75.
Aeroplanes, 5.00.
Menageries, 1.00.
Blotters, 1.25 to 4.50.
Animal Packages, 35 and 50.
Hand-Painted Cards, 1/2 doz., 15.
Slippers, 1.25.
Willow Cradles and Bedding, 5.00.
Handkerchief Cases, 2.50 to 3.00.

Trays, 1.50 to 3.50.
Toy Forests, 1.00.
Toy Farms, 75 to 1.25.
Desk Weights, 1.00.
Pen Holders, 1.75.
Dolls' Houses, 6.00.
Animal Sets, 20.
Toy Engines, 2.00.
Finger Rings, 1.00.
Toy Hay Wagons, 1.50.

Toy Wheelbarrows, 30.
Caricature Carvings, 1.00.
Little Cradles, 50 and 25.
Dolls' Tables, 40.
Dolls' Beds, 65.
Dolls' Chairs, 25.
Dolls' Furniture Sets, 1.50 to 1.75.
Children's Seetees, 5.00.
Children's Chairs, 4.50.
Carved Lamp Bases, 4.50 to 10.00.

Telephone Books, 1.25.
Desk Blotters, 2.50.
Writing Portfolios, 7.50.
Writing Pads, 6.50.
Postcard Albums, 4.50.
Bracelets, 3.00.
Wicker-Covered Vases, 2.00.
Wooden Animals, 15.
Flower Boxes, 75 to 1.50.
Hammocks, 3.50.

Kitchen Cabinets, 50.
Scoops and Shovels, 20 to 50.
Waffles, 5.00.
Doll's Houses, 3.75.
Carts, 50 to 1.50.
Beads, 5.00.
Arm Chairs, 25 to 35.
Tables, 40.
Leather Handkerchief Cases, 4.00 and 5.00.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

44 State St., Boston

have kindly consented to audit the finances connected with this sale.

They will also receive any direct donations which may be made by any persons interested in this cause.

These toys and souvenirs are unique, hand made pieces such as people want most, and can be bought at considerably less than the prevailing prices.

Patronesses and Workers

This sale is under the patronage of nearly fifty prominent ladies of Boston and vicinity. Ninety young ladies, who are very much interested in the cause, have volunteered their services, and during the entire sale on Monday some of these ladies will preside over the selling.

Please Carry Parcels Home if Possible

Christmas Sale Silk Hosiery

Thousands of pairs—Special qualities

Prices 1.25 to 1.50 pair

Mercerized lisle tops and soles, 1.25.
Absolutely pure silk, 1.50.
Men's silk socks, lisle lined sole, 1.35.

Also hundreds of pairs

1.65 to 2.50 pair

Lisle lined tops and soles, 1.65.
"Marvel Stripe" hose, 1.65.
Heavy-weight silk hose, 2.25.
Hand emb. clocks, black and white, 1.75.
Black and white with self or contrasting emb., 2.50.

Handkerchiefs

Hand-Embroidered Effects, Pure Linen

BOXED 3 for 1.00 BOXED

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, Pure Linen

BOXED 6 for 1.00 BOXED

Note a few of the styles

Spoke stitch, barred and corded, pure linen, 25c and 50c
Crepe de chine, colored block printed, at 25c
Cross stitch, colored novelties, hand work, at 50c
Hand embroidered initial, 1-16-inch hemstitched, at 50c
Plain hemstitched, many novelties, at 15c, 25c, 50c to 1.00
Hand embroidered corners, real Appenzell work, at 1.50 to 1.75
Fancy embroidered corner, pure linen, at 6 for 1.00
Men's hemstitched, medium and dress qualities, 19c, 25c to 1.00
Men's initial, pure linen, at 6 for 1.50
Men's pure linen, colored borders, 50c to 1.50
Children's pure linen, colored figures, box of 3 for 45c

Also thousands at 37 1/2c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 2.50, 5.00 to 22.50

Mail orders filled

Christmas Sale—Gloves

Hundreds of pairs—Special qualities

All priced 2.00 per pair

Women's Washable Cape Gloves—soft, flexible skins in smart street shades.
Women's French Kid Gloves—two-clasp, Paris point embroidery.
Men's Mocha and Kid Gloves—complete assortments—all sizes.

Also hundreds of pairs

Prices 1.75 to 3.25 pair

Women's two-clasp French glove, pique and overseam, 1.75.
Women's one-clasp, suede, two-tone emb., 1.75.
Women's imported one-clasp chamois, 1.75.
Women's silk lined and unlined mocha, 2.50 and 3.00.
Women's eight-button length, French kid, 2.75.
Women's novelty wash gloves, 2.75 to 3.25.
1000 Women's duplex and chamoisette, 1.00 and 1.50.
Boys' and men's woolen gloves, 75c and 1.00.

Umbrellas

Women's Umbrellas—All Silk
Black, green, blue, purple and garnet. Handles—baicalite trimmed or sterling trimmed, with leather loops or silver bracelet rings. Prices 5.00, 6.50, 7.50 to 15.00.

Special Purchase Chinese Linens

A small but choice lot—on sale for the first time Monday. Closed out at a price by the importers.

Examples of the Values: Usually Priced
41 Chinese Scarfs, 18x54 in., 15.00 7.50
25 Chinese Scarfs 18x72 in., 17.50 8.75
72 Chinese Doilies, 6 in., 50c 35c
72 Chinese Doilies, 8 in., 75c 55c
72 Chinese Doilies, 10 in., 1.00 75c
8 Chinese Centerpieces, 28 in., 17.00 9.50

Continuing the Orsenigo Co. Furniture Sale

Beautiful pieces, many hand-made, in period styles

THE FURNITURE—comprises luxurious Armchairs and Side Chairs, magnificent Sofas and Divans, hand-carved Settees, with cane backs; graceful library living-room Tables, console tables, lacquered tables, hand-painted pieces, etc.

The Prices—are about half those usually asked for such high-class furniture—possible because the famous New York makers had a surplus remaining from their business with exclusive interior decorators.

Sheffield Plate—Sterling Silver

SHEFFIELD PLATE
Lasting gifts and in harmony with the desire for useful giving.
Vegetable dishes, 13.50.
Gravy boats, 7.50.
Salts and peppers, 3.00, 3.50, and 22.50.
Entrée dishes, 6.25.
Bonbon dishes, 2.25 to 3.00.
Large platters, 18.50.
Roll Trays, 4.75.
Water pitchers, 10.00 to 16.50.
Candlesticks, 12.50, 13.50 to 18.50.
Vegetable dishes, 12.50, 13.50.
Vases, 4.50, 6.00 to 12.50.
Fifth Floor

STERLING SILVER
Special purchases on sale on street floor, new building.
Bonbon dishes, 6.00.
Candlesticks, 5.75 to 9.00.
Marmalade jars, 2.25, 6.25.
Nut trays, 1.50.
Salt cellars, 1.00 and 2.00.
Dressing bottles, 3.25 to 10.00.
Peppershakers, 1.00 and 2.00.
Sherbet sets, 28.50.
Sandwich plates, 13.50 to 20.00.
Pie servers, 2.00.
Child's cups, 4.25 and 7.50.
Street Floor—New Store

Fur Trimmed Coats

Velours, Bolivias, etc.

All Priced

\$45 and \$55

Values 55.00 to 75.00

Christmas Gifts in Sweaters

Camel's-Hair Coat Sweaters, natural color; brushed or unbrushed, plain or with Persian border. Special, 12.50
Brushed Wool Coat Sweaters, with sailor collar and belt—in rose and Coven. Special, 12.50

Great Waist Sale

Opening New Department—First Floor New Building

1500 New Waists Monday

Great efforts have been made to give the best values Chandler & Co. ever offered, to make the opening sale a success.

Great values have been supplied by manufacturers who realized that an opening of a new department does not come every day or every year.

Great purchases—fully fifteen hundred new waists placed on sale at prices which will ensure their immediate sale when shown for the first time on Monday.

Beautiful Silk and Chiffon Waists

3.95 to 7.50

Others at 12.50, 15.00, 18.50 to 25.00.

329 Waists in Crepe de Chine and Georgette—Mostly flesh or white. Some with dainty hand emb.; others combined with fillet lace; also tailored types. Ordinarily priced 5.00 5.75, 6.50 to 7.50. All are priced....

97 Silk Waists, crepe de chine and striped wash silk, in the heavy quality material. Seldom found except at quite high prices. The styles are mostly in the smart, tailored effects, with high or convertible collars, button trimmings, etc. Ordinarily priced 3.95 at 5.00. All priced.....

New Lingerie Waists—Special Values

Voile and Batiste Waists, with touches of embroidery, laces, edgings, frills—smart sleeves and cuffs. All fresh, new waists. Some concessions were made by the manufacturer, further concessions have been made by Chandler & Co., and as a result waists ordinarily priced 3.95 and 5.00, will be priced 2.95 and 3.95

130 Chiffon and Georgette. Waists—Dressy styles in such color combinations as navy and tan, black and white, taupe and rose, etc. Many lined with lighter shades. Nearly all with touches of embroidery and exquisite beading. Ordinarily priced 10.50, 15.00, 20.00. All at two prices 5.50 and 7.50

88 Georgette Waists, in the finest qualities, most individual styles, with beautiful embroideries, fillet laces, lace edgings, frills, dainty tuckings and pleats. Flesh and white. Ordinarily priced much higher. Prices 12.50, 15.50 and 25.00

Fashionable Fur Coats

\$225

and

\$250

Fur Pieces

Hudson Seal Muffs, 12.50, 16.50, 25.00
Fox Sets, 95.00, 125.00 to 145.00
Raccoon Muffs, 16.50 to 22.50
Lynx Sets, 32.50
Mole Muffs, 39.50 and 45.00
Mole Scarfs, 55.00 and 75.00

*Christmas Gifts

Scarfs

Marabout Scarfs—In various becoming styles. Special, 7.50
Net Scarfs—Metal embroidered, pretty designs on dainty, clinging silk net—in exquisite subdued tints. Prices 5.00, 6.50 and 7.50

Christmas Gifts in Bags

From our own workrooms

Just the gift that will appeal to a woman's fancy. Bags for each occasion—all at moderate prices.

VELVET BAGS 2.95 to 5.50

One with embossed metal frame, with purse and mirror, at 2.95, silk lined. Shopping or knitting bag with hanging purse at 5.50. Small beaded bag at 5.50.

SATIN BAGS, 13.95

Panelings of Chinese hand emb., and gold cord handles.

KNITTING BAGS

Tapestry, cretonne, velvet, satin, etc., ranging in price from 1.95 to 19.50.

Crisp, Organdie

Dress Sets

1.00

All daintily hand embroidered—several new styles. One with the effective shadow hem, another with the rolling hem—there is also one that has a neat little edging of fine net. Really unusual values at 1.00.

Fillet Dress Sets—specially priced 5.00.
Boudoir Caps, nets, laces, silks, specially priced, 1.00.

Japanese Bronzes—Lamps—Lamp Shades

JAPANESE BRONZES

Specially selected for Christmas gifts.

Bronze vases, 5.00.

Large bronze vases, 10.00.

Handsome bronze pieces, 25.50.

Bronze tigers, 14.50 to 19.00.

Bronze elephants, 14.50, 27.50.

Incense burners, 7.50, 10.00 and 12.50.

Lamp bases, 12.50.

Japanese jardinières, 55.00.

Fifth Floor

LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

Many lamps complete, for others beautiful shades may be obtained.

Chinese emb. shades, 45.00.

Mandarin lamp shades, 20.00.

Floor lamp shades.

Lamp bases, 25.00, 32.50.

Wooden floor lamps, 17.50.

Mahogany floor lamps, 12.50 and 16.50.

Hand carved mahogany floor lamps, 27.50.

Japanese bronze floor lamps, 55.00.

Fifth Floor



Bronze Vase
at 12.50

PUBLICITY URGED FOR JUNK PRICES

More Uniform Amounts Paid to
Householders Would Result if
Quotations Were Known, Say
Wholesale Dealers

More uniform prices for junk to the householders would result, say dealers, if the scale of prices paid by the wholesalers to the collectors were published at regular intervals by some branch of the city or state government. By the circulation of the average-price scale one dealer contended, the householders would have an opportunity to estimate what a fair figure was for their waste paper, metal, rope, rubber, etc.

Asked why collectors of junk, who go from house to house, did not pay a uniform price for the same quality of junk, one dealer told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this was regulated by the collector, in a degree, to the appearance of the housekeeper with respect to prosperity, ability to barter and knowledge of the wholesale market price.

The last factor, it was said, was the chief one in that the average householder has little knowledge of the market. Naturally the collector is not going to pay any more for the old articles than it is absolutely necessary in order that he may reap a greater profit when he sells. Whereas, if the householder had the opportunity of making himself, in most instances, aware of the general trend of the market, a more exact price could be obtained.

The informant was asked to outline a method whereby justice could be obtained, and he recommended that some branch of the city government employ help through civil service examination to make a weekly visit to a representative number of the wholesale junk dealers and get their prices. Then make an average price from those secured. He would then have the city government publish the prices in one or more of the daily newspapers, this seeming to be the best medium through which to reach the general public.

He pointed out, however, that it would be possible for the Government to tabulate only prices of general assortments and not the numerous grades that enter into the business. For instance, he would have the price of paper, mixed rags, woolen rags, woolen clothing, cotton rags, scrap iron, and possibly the prices of the best and cheapest grades of rope and rubber. He emphasized the fact that rags are assorted and graded in many classes, the same with waste paper, scrap iron and others.

But for the most part the dealers who buy from the collectors, do not sort the old wares, but sell them in their general classifications to other dealers who sort them and sell to the concerns specializing in the respective materials. Prices beyond the dealer who buys from the collector would not need to be published, he thought, because the dealers in the business are for the most part aware of the market prices and their sales are governed accordingly. But the average householder, he said, has little knowledge of the market price, except in a general way.

Another dealer gave his prices for junk, which householders usually have, as follows: Mixed rags, two cents a pound; woolen rags, four cents; cotton rags, one cent; rope, one to three cents; waste paper, 2½ cents; scrap iron, six cents, and rubber from two to eight cents.

He pointed out that white rags are more valuable than colored rags; that clean rags were more valuable than soiled rags. He said that there are various grades of paper, books, etc., being more valuable than ordinary wrapping-paper. Rope comes in various qualities, such as the ordinary twine used to bind parcels, which is the cheaper grade, and the better grades of manila hemp.

This dealer emphasized the necessity of householders disposing of their waste materials, chiefly scrap iron, which may be used in munitions of war. He said that householders should obtain a higher price for their wares if they assorted them and securely banded them. Much time and effort is expended, he said, in gathering the rags when the collector is at the door. Many times the collector has to hunt for the rags and more often bundle them himself. This takes time and he must reduce his price for compensation.

PARAGUAY RESOURCES DEVELOPING PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American interest in Paraguayan cattle and timber resources has grown considerably during recent months, according to Commerce Reports. The recent formation of a \$5,000,000 Maryland corporation is of significance to all firms having commercial relations with Paraguay, for the amount of money which the new organization will put into circulation in the Republic will stimulate business in all lines, and the success of this enterprise will mean much to the future development of Paraguay.

This company has been organized primarily for the prosecution of the timber and cattle business. Its activities are centered in two distinct parts of Paraguay. In the northeastern section of the country, distant some 45 hours by steamer from the capital, Asuncion, where land has been purchased to the south, which gives the company a total of 1,400,000 acres, about equally divided between grazing land and quebracho forests, and a few miles below Asuncion on the Paraguay River where ground has already been broken for a large meat-packing plant, the underbrush cleared away, and the construction of a dock com-

menced. A subsidiary company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, has been formed to handle the meat-packing proposition with all its ramifications. Special lighters, drawing about 6½ feet, are to be constructed to transport cattle from Puerto Pinasco to the plant at San Antonio, and also to transport the frozen or chilled beef to the ports of Buenos Aires or Montevideo, and within a year it is hoped to be able to begin operations.

WAR TRADE BOARD INSTALLS OFFICERS

Agents of Commerce Bureau in
Various Cities to Be Relieved
of Growing Work

Branch offices of the United States War Trade Board are being established throughout the nation for control of imports and exports, and the work which has been carried on in Boston by Ansel R. Clark, local commercial agent for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will soon be in charge of a regular agent of the board, with a separate office it was announced today. A. H. Bullock of Worcester, assistant chief of the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board arrived in Boston from Washington today to take up the question of selecting a man to succeed Mr. Clark and will hold conferences with exporters and importers to that end.

Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that are now handling the work of the War Trade Board are at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Portland, Ore. The Boston office will continue to handle the work for about a month, until the new manager is familiar enough with the duties to take over the work. War Trade Board offices have now been established at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Mr. Clark said during the five months his office has been handling work of licensing exports not one unpleasant incident has occurred, nor has any individual or firm taken an unreasonable attitude in regard to the government regulation of exports.

Following the relieving of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the work of licensing exports and imports, the Bureau will take active measures toward planning for overseas trade of the United States after the war.

Mr. Clark said today: "The limitless demands of the export license work have monopolized the entire time and attention of the several district offices of the bureau in the United States that have handled this work. At the earnest desire of the business men of the country, who miss the assistance of the bureau's offices in these of all times, the War Trade Board is establishing separate offices throughout the country as rapidly as possible."

"While I am relieved at the prospect of again getting back into the constructive work of the bureau, where the work has piled up enormously, I cannot but admit a feeling of regret at withdrawing from the work to which we have all given our best efforts. In the past five months, approximately 8000 visitors have called at my office, and close to a hundred telephone calls a day have been received as well as many letters."

Mr. Bullock, who gave up his legal practice in Worcester to accept his present position with the War Trade Board, said that the War Trade Board was much pleased with the work as handled by Mr. Clark, and that it regrets losing his services. He said no definite plans had been made as yet as to the location of the new office, but that it would be in or near the Custom House.

GERMAN TEACHING IN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Statements made before the recent convention of the State Teachers Association that German is being taught in some of the common schools of Washita county have brought forth official denials from R. H. Wilson, State superintendent of public instruction, and Albert Eaton, superintendent of Washita county schools. Two private schools teaching only German are however operating in Washita county, according to Mr. Eaton.

The schools are not part of the public school system," said Mr. Eaton. "They are private schools. The official claim they are religious in their nature and that in order to be ordained in some ministry or the other, it is necessary to hold them and to conduct them only in the language of the Fatherland."

The Oklahoma State Teachers Association has adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass a law making it possible for states to close private schools that teach German.

DISCLOSURES PROMISED IN FUEL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Interesting history covering several months, and consisting of desperate appeals for coal for Ohio, promised from the Federal Fuel Administration and cancellation of the relief orders before they could be carried out, is promised by Gov. James M. Cox, Attorney-General Joseph McGhee and others if the proposed congressional investigation of the Ohio coal situation materializes. Nearly half of the lake-consigned coal had been distributed by the Federal Fuel Administration, and Governor Cox treated the controversy between him and Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield as a closed incident. Governor Cox's efforts now are directed toward getting the empty cars back to the mines and reloading, fearing the State may again be without coal.

ORGANIZATION OF NEXT LEGISLATURE

Strong Republican Majorities to
Rule in Each Branch of the
Massachusetts General Court
in the Session of 1918

Organization of two score or more committees for the 1918 session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which convenes on Wednesday, Jan. 2, is a problem now being seriously considered by Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the House, and Henry C. Wells, president of the Senate, both of whom are expected to occupy the chairs in their respective branches next year. Strong Republican majorities will rule in each branch at the forthcoming session, as was the case in 1917. The Republicans in the House will outnumber the Democrats more than three to one, the Democrats of the State having chosen seven more representatives of that party than last year, at the same time returning four less Democrats. The political lineup of the House will be 119 Republicans, 58 Democrats, one Socialist, one Independent, and one Republican-Independent.

In the Senate the Democrats have gained one member, with a corresponding loss to the Republican ranks. The political division in the new session will be 33 Republicans and 7 Democrats. This insures Republican control of all the Senate committees, as well as those of the House.

The task of selecting the committees of the two branches is made lighter this year by the return to the 1918 Legislature of every chairman of the 1917 standing committees of both Senate and House, with the single exception of Representative William W. Kennard of Somerville, who formerly was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Speaker Cox will therefore have to name a new judiciary chairman, who by virtue of this office becomes the titular floor leader. Representative Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill and Representative Arthur E. Burr of Boston are next in line for the appointment.

All of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are back, including the chairman and titular floor leader, Senator James F. Cavanaugh of Everett. Senator Clarence W. Hobbs Jr. of Worcester, ranking member of the Rules Committee and the Senate whip, is back for another term, as is Senator Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston, the two other members having failed of reelection. The only member of the Senate Ways and Means Committee of last year who has returned is Senator Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable. The services of Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, ranking member of the House Rules Committee, will be available in the next session. The voters of Taunton have returned Representative Joseph E. Warner, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in 1917.

Among the joint standing committees, that on street railways, which is expected to play an exceptionally important role in 1918 legislation, has lost seven of last year's members, including Senator Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro. Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham is the only Senate member of the Street Railways Committee to be returned for the 1918 session. Representative George M. Worrall of Attleboro, the House chairman, was reelected for another term.

The Railroads Committee has lost six members, though the two chairmen, Senator Hobbs of Worcester and Representative Francis V. Jewett of Lowell, have been returned. Senator Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston, and Representative Charles P. Rowley of Brookline, chairmen of the Committee on Taxation, are available this year, though this committee has lost four members.

Neither the Senate nor the House chairman of the Committee on Agriculture was returned. Senator Arthur W. Colburn of Draut is next in line to succeed Senator Charles A. Kimball of Littleton as Senate chairman, while Representative Benjamin G. Collins of Edgartown and Representative Charles H. Beaman of Leverett are next in line for House chairmanship to succeed Representative Waterman L. Williams of Holden.

Senator James W. Bean of Cambridge, who was defeated for reelection, was chairman of the Committee on Education. Senator Fred W. Cross of Worcester, the ranking Senate member, is to serve in the 1918 Legislature, and is next in line for the chairmanship.

Seven members of last year's Mercantile Affairs Committee will not be back, including Senator Charles W.

Eldridge of Somerville, and Representative Joseph O. Knox of Somerville, the two chairmen. Senator Walter E. McLean of Fall River, the ranking Senate member, returns this session, though Representative Fred E. Cady of Moulton, the ranking House member, was not returned. Representative Frederic F. Clauss of Cambridge is in line for appointment to the chairmanship.

All members of the public health committee were returned, including Senator George F. Hart of Worcester, and Representative Charles B. Frothingham of Lynn, the respective chairmen.

SALOONS CLOSED IN NEW ROCHELLE

Governor Orders That This Step
Be Taken to Avert Possible
Trouble Caused by Recruits

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—It was estimated that fully 10,000 recruits were turned loose in this city without equipment of any kind, and many of them penniless, when the city was filled with recruits for the United States Army who had been ordered to report at Fort Slocum, but for whom there were no accommodations at the army post. Serious trouble was expected, Governor Whitman was told, if the sale of liquor continued, and as a consequence, every saloon in New Rochelle was closed in compliance with an order from him. Members of the Home Defense League and other organizations patrolled the streets to see that there was no evasion of the edict.

Thousands of the young men have been taken into the homes of citizens who will entertain them until room is made for them at the fort by the transfer to camps and cantonments of men who have been supplied with military training. Wealthy residents have agreed to pay the expenses incurred by poorer citizens who have room for soldier guests but who are unable to bear the financial burden of entertaining them. The city rented every theater in town and opened the doors to soldiers without charge.

FREIGHT ENGINES ARE COMMANDEERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That 100 big freight locomotives have been commandeered from the Far West, six of which are to be taken from the Southern Pacific system by the federal Railroad War Board and will be sent east to aid in the movement of munitions and supplies, was brought out at a hearing before the State Railroad Commission here called for investigating the railroad situation in California. When the 1000 engines being constructed in the United States were taken over by the Government for shipment to Russia, the railroads began construction of their own engines, it was said. This work, however, is retarded by lack of skillful mechanics. Lack of cheap railroad labor is also serious, it was said, and the admission of Mexicans or Chinese was advocated.

BIG LOAN PROPOSED FOR JEWISH STATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A \$100,000,000 Liberty loan for the restoration of the Jewish state in Palestine is proposed in a statement issued here by Harry Fischel, treasurer of the central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war.

Mr. Fischel said the statement had been forwarded to Louis D. Brandeis, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the leaders of the American Zionist movement, with a letter suggesting that the proposition be discussed at a conference of leading American Jews in Baltimore on Sunday.

Mr. Fischel, who pledges himself to subscribe at least \$10,000 to the proposed loan, recommends that the loan be underwritten by Jewish bankers in this country and that subscriptions be made payable within five years in installments of 20 per cent each year.

STATE COUNCIL PRINTS PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The publication of a little weekly paper, "State Council News," has been undertaken by the Illinois State Council of Defense to serve as an informal but official means of communication between the State Council of Defense and its subordinate and affiliated bodies and the individual members of those organizations.

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement

Peters Speaks Tonight

- 7:30—Orient Heights, East Boston—Open Air. Ex-Representative William F. Doyle Presiding.
- 7:45—Day Square, East Boston—Open Air. Ex-Representative Thomas A. Niland Presiding.
- 8:00—Maverick Square, East Boston—Open Air. Ex-Representative Wm. C. S. Healey Presiding.
- 8:15—Central Associates Hall, Central Square, East Boston—Alessandro De Simone Presiding.
- 8:30—Congress Hall, Hancock Square, Charlestown—Ex-Representative Charles McNulty Presiding.
- 9:15—Vernon Hall, 1189 Tremont Street.
- 9:45—Bowdoin Square—Open Air.
- 10:15—Adams Square—Open Air.

FRANK S. DELAND, 51 Beaufort Road.



Christmas Gifts

Those Costly—or Those Costing But Little
But each having that intangible but indelible hallmark of quality and taste that marks it as a gift that defies appraisal while inviting admiration.

A few articles to suggest our great variety of Attractive Gifts at Attractive Prices

Smith Patterson Co.



Waltham
14k. Gold.
Price
\$35



Same Movement
20-year gold
filled case
\$25

Special Value: Small size Bracelet Watch, Waltham, 17-jewel movement, 14k. case and bracelet
Other Bracelet Watches, \$15 to \$650

Gifts for Men in Khaki and Blue

14k. Gold Cuff Links **\$10**
For the new and almost universally worn soft cuffs; are in English finish, may be had either in the new Engine Turned Design, or with a plain centre; one of the best men's links of the year.



Man's Watch, **\$25**
12 size Special Waltham, thin model, 17 jewel movement, in octagonal or round gold-filled case, \$25; in heavy, 14k. gold octagonal or round case, \$50. Other men's Waltham Watches, \$10 to \$350.



B134 **\$5.00**
High grade silver plate Water Pitcher, simple yet pleasing lines. An article which should be long cherished by the fortunate recipient. Capacity, 2 quarts.



3640. Solid Gold Cameo Brooch **\$6.00**
Pink Shell Cameo of beautiful cutting in engraved solid gold mounting. We are showing Cameos in Brooches, Pendants and Rings from \$3.00 to \$50.00.

C1664. Sapphire and Diamond Ring **\$14**
A surprisingly good value in a handsome Cluster Ring, with six fine Montana Sapphires and one fine white Diamond; substantial weight and beautifully finished.



B846. Sterling Silver Bowl **\$13**
Fruit seems doubly inviting when served from this bowl, which is pierced with embossed medallions. Diameter, 9½ inches; exceptional value.



47830. Green Gold Brooch **\$8.00**
Green gold brooch, very substantial and well made; large Oriental pearl and two real sapphires; very unusual value.



B612. Sterling Silver Candlesticks, **\$6.00 each**
These fluted candlesticks, height 8 inches, have that simplicity of design which adds attractiveness to the table. Of good, substantial weight and of extra value.



C4910. Sterling Silver Cuff Links **\$1.00**
These are very smart links in hammered silver with black oxidized border. Heavy and strong. Several other patterns at this very low price.



1022 **\$19**
Military Wrist Watch, reliable Waltham movement, with luminous dial and hands, nickel case, with gold-filled back where it touches the wrist, leather strap.
Other Military Wrist Watches from \$4.25 to \$100.00

Smith Patterson Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS
52 SUMMER STREET.

NATION'S ISSUES IN
BOSTON CAMPAIGN

Andrew J. Peters, Mayoralty
Candidate, Says City Cannot
Separate Local Concerns From
the Great Struggle if It Would

Entire submergence of personality and thorough devotion to all of the powers of the city of Boston in complete cooperation with the State and the United States Government in the work of winning the world war are declared by Andrew J. Peters today, in a statement of what his line of action will be in the conduct of the affairs of this municipality should he be elected Mayor next Tuesday. He believes, he says, in constructive policies rather than in destructive criticism. He declares it to be his great ambition to give to Boston "that character of government which is worthy of her great past and of the opportunities which lie at her hand ready to be grasped." Mr. Peters' statement to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor follows:

40 giving a brief outline of the views for which I stand, of the purposes which will guide me if I am intrusted with the large powers of the Mayor of Boston for the next four years. I desire, first of all, to place special emphasis upon one point. The national crisis through which we are passing in connection with the war, necessarily overshadows all local interests. We could not, if we would, separate of such a time, as this our local concerns from the great struggle in which our country is so deeply engaged. I desire, first of all, to place special emphasis upon one point. The national crisis through which we are passing in connection with the war, necessarily overshadows all local interests. We could not, if we would, separate of such a time, as this our local concerns from the great struggle in which our country is so deeply engaged. I desire, first of all, to place special emphasis upon one point. The national crisis through which we are passing in connection with the war, necessarily overshadows all local interests. We could not, if we would, separate of such a time, as this our local concerns from the great struggle in which our country is so deeply engaged.

I should never have entered this municipal contest, by becoming a candidate for Mayor if I had regarded it as a struggle between rival personalities. Unfortunately, Boston has suffered for some time through the tendency of many of her citizens, for which the press is not without blame, to be chiefly interested in a picturesque contest between strenuous and self-assertive politicians,—using this term in no derogatory sense, but merely as descriptive of men who have been active as I have been for many years myself, in public affairs and in political leadership. If intrusted with the power to administer the great affairs and interests of the city of Boston I should endeavor to subordinate myself entirely to the work to be done; and in order to free myself from any motives of political ambition—and to have all our citizens know that they are not in my mind—I have given a solemn pledge that I will not be a candidate for reelection as Mayor nor will I become a candidate for any elective or appointive office during my term. The demands of the times require singleness of purpose and concentration of effort on the part of every man charged with official responsibility. Neither political oratory nor partisan intrigue can meet the problems which lie before us; sobriety of speech, steadiness of purpose, consecration of effort, are now required in public life. Performance must be made to outrun promise—ingenuous promises, difficult or impossible to keep, should at such a time as this, arouse our mistrust.

Absolute and consistent loyalty, in thought, word and act, to the nation in its great struggle to make the world safe for democracy, should of course, be the guiding ideals of every public man; and there is ample opportunity to show this loyalty in Boston as well as in Washington. The city government of any great American city during these coming years cannot but have a very important relation to the Federal Government and its policies. The military side of the war must be left to our military authorities; but the economic and financial side reaches into every home in Boston. Fuel and food are both national and local questions; we are already in a situation where not only the curtailment of luxuries, but the economizing of necessities and the elimination of all waste, has become imperative.

Now we cannot effectually preach the social and individual virtues which the present crisis of the world demands unless the city, in its organized capacity, sets a proper example to its citizens and helps to inspire them with patriotic sacrifice. We cannot successfully preach the necessity of economy in the household if we exhibit the spectacle of a wasteful municipal administration. We cannot properly impress our cosmopolitan population, gathered here from all over the world, with the meaning of democratic equality if we exhibit the spectacle of a city government permeated with favoritism. We cannot enforce the idea that party politics must be swallowed up in single-minded patriotism if the people see the Mayor using his great powers to build up and to control a partisan or personal machine.

I believe in constructive policies rather than in destructive criticism. I believe in optimism, when based upon conviction that the right and good must and will prevail. I believe in cooperation not in personal domination; for only through the united efforts of men who think with clearness and sincerity, who act with the force of deep conviction, does our civilization advance. And, as the name itself implies, civilization finds



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris & Ewing

Andrew J. Peters

Candidate for Mayor of Boston in the municipal election to be held on Tuesday

its highest expression, if not its origin, in the life of great cities. Boston, therefore, has her part to play in the upholding and the upbuilding of our American civilization. This city is recognized as a center of thought and of education; the standards which we erect are not without their influence far beyond our own limits. Boston, land with all which that implies; and the importance of New England in our national life, both in the past and in the present, is well known to all.

It is my ambition to assist in giving Boston that character of government which is worthy of her great past and of the opportunities which lie at her hand ready to be grasped. The standards which are erected in the Mayor's office cannot but be of great influence upon our whole community. The powers of this office constitute a great trust—not to be used arbitrarily, capriciously or selfishly, but always to be employed under a deep sense of responsibility, and under the guidance of good motives. The world is moving rapidly toward the extension of collective action in many fields; whether we like socialism or not, all governments are becoming more and more socialistic. The highest wisdom is required in coming years on the part of all who have the shaping of our public policies. The ideal and the practical must be reconciled and fused together if we are to go forward as heretofore, along the pathway of orderly progress—if we are to attain the better and the more useful civilization which we all look for by evolution, rather than by revolution.

The kind of government which Boston will have for the next four years, the closeness of cooperation which will exist between the chief magistrate of our city and the authorities of the state and federal governments—the vision of our own future which we are to set before our minds—these are to be determined next Tuesday. If I should stop to contemplate the difficulties of the task which will lie before me, if my fellow citizens elect me to take charge of the municipal administration, I might wonder at my own rashness in becoming a candidate. Only by turning from the difficulties to the opportunities, only by realizing that whatever my personal limitations may be, I can draw upon all of the wisdom and experience which America possesses—only by realizing that my contribution to the patriotic service which the nation now demands of all of us may lie in our city hall, do I acquire the courage necessary to meet what the future may impose upon me.

CHAPLAIN IS TRANSFERRED
Chaplain David H. Tribou, U. S. N., ranking officer of that grade in the United States Navy, who has been stationed for some time on the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier, leaves Boston today, having been transferred to the naval home at Philadelphia. Chaplain Tribou is to be succeeded at the pier by Chaplain H. C. Lippincott.

"Priscilla's Minuet"
Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

WM. M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.

Boys in Camp

Light, strong corrugated boxes for Parcel Post deliveries. Paper and twine of all kinds.

Stone & Forsyth Co.

ALL STOCK HATS Reduced to \$3.00 to \$5.00

Annie T. Low

ROOM 314-15 LAURENCE BUILDING, 149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

BOSTON SCHOOL
PROGRESS SHOWN

Improvements for Benefit of Children Pointed Out by Joseph Lee and Public School Association in Answer to Charges

Boys and girls of the Boston public schools spell 29 per cent better than the average of boys and girls in the public schools of the United States, says Joseph Lee, candidate for reelection to the Boston School Committee. This, he says, is proof of the real and practical efficiency of the schools and in contradiction of the charge of his opponents that he is a man of "fads and trifles."

To secure further improvement the teaching of spelling is now concentrated upon a list of 2500 words found by investigation that children actually write, instead of being spread over from 10,000 to 150,000 words, many of which most of them never use, he says.

By cutting out obsolete and unimportant material in arithmetic the actual proficiency of the children in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division has been raised from 12 to 17 per cent by actual measurement in the different grades, Mr. Lee states, while the teaching of geography has been improved by similar methods and increased attention has been given to oral and sight reading with corresponding results.

That the children may have still better instruction the number of teachers per pupil has been increased, he says. The number of pupils per teacher Jan. 31, 1905, was 43.4. This year it has been made 40 in the first, second and eighth grades; 42 in the others.

The policy of eliminating large classes through the provision of adequate school accommodations has been established, and a pay-as-you-go policy adopted, under his administration, he says.

Summer schools have been established which permanently save some 2500 children every year from having to repeat a grade—an annual saving of 2500 years of school life to Boston children, and of corresponding expense to Boston citizens.

In 1901 Mr. Lee secured the playground in connection with the Washington School in the West End and established the plan of a playground

with every school building. In 1907 he secured the passage of a law giving the school committee money for such purpose. The Public School Association which has presided Mr. Lee and William S. Kenny for nomination, points out that work of this nature is now generally recognized as an advantage to the children and a necessary part of his training for citizenship whether in peace or war. Mr. Lee's appointment, by the national Government on the Training Camp Activities Commission of both the army and navy, it says, is a national recognition of his leadership.

In refutation of the charge of his opponents that he plays into the hands of the wealthy without regard to the needs of those of more moderate incomes, Mr. Lee declares that he has ever sought to meet the individual need, whatever it might be. During his term of office the number of classes for children who for one reason or another are back in their grades has been raised from 7 in 1905 to 68, and fast-moving classes have been established for children who acquire quickly, thus enabling them to make the most of themselves, relieving them of the irritation of being kept back unnaturally, and saving a year in their school work.

Prevocational centers have been provided for children who intend to leave school at 14 years, giving them definite preparation for wage-earning and often inducing them to remain in school beyond the time when they had expected to stop. Classes have been established for the non-English speaking, also. This specialization, or grouping of the children according to particular needs has resulted in better work for all, as shown by the records, he says.

Since the small board came into being Mr. Lee or Mr. Kenny have been almost continuously members of it and in that time, the P. S. A. points out, the High School of Commerce, the Girls' High School of Practical Arts, and the Clerical High School have been established; the Mechanics Art High School has been made more definitely to serve its purpose, and the commercial courses in the regular high schools have been made more practical. The Girls' Trade School has been taken over and the Boys' Trade School has been started. Vocational counselors to aid the pupils and their parents in the choice of a calling have been provided in every school.

During the past two years progress has been made in the establishment of what is known as the Intermediate School, including the gradual introduction of departmental teaching in the seventh and eighth grades, thereby lessening the abruptness of the change between elementary and high schools;

the extension to all pupils intending to take high school academic courses of the privilege always enjoyed in the two Latin schools of beginning high school studies in the seventh and eighth grades; and the addition of a ninth year in the elementary school for those who do not intend to take a high school course. It is planned to include the prevocational classes as an integral part of the intermediate schools.

For children who have gone to work, evening industrial teaching has been extended and improved; the evening schools have been better organized, and the continuation school has been created—the last mentioned now containing nearly 6000 pupils and having received the indorsement of educators and business men.

The establishment of evening centers, secured by Mr. Lee in 1912, has been of value in providing recreational resources for young people who have left school and in the promotion of neighborhood sentiment and civic spirit among citizens. The great development of parents' associations has served to bring the schools nearer to the people.

The committee has this year done its part in war work by a great extension of home and farm gardening and by the sending of high school boys, under careful supervision, to work on country farms.

It is the maintenance and extension of these policies which Messrs. Kenny and Lee represent, the P. S. A. declares.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

A conservation committee has been formed at Simmons College for the purpose of conserving college utilities such as heat, electric lights, soap and paper. The committee consists of three members of the faculty: Dr. Leslie L. Campbell, chairman, Dr. Curtis M. Hilliard and Miss Sophronia M. Elliott; and three students: Miss Miriam Apple of Frederick, Md., chairman; Miss Katharine Rumble of Brookline, and Miss Mary Coburn. Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock vespers services are to be held for members of the faculty, students and their friends in the church on Peterborough Street. According to custom the freshmen class has decorated the chapel. Dr. Frank E. Farley, chairman of the English department, is to conduct the service, and the address is to be given by Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of the college. Carols are to be sung by the choir and the Glee Club and special music is to be played by the college string orchestra. The Y. W. C. A. Red Triangle fund closed yesterday, and it was announced that the campaign had netted \$2470.

FISH IMPORTS
UNINTERRUPTED

Recent Rulings of Canadian Food
Controller Not to Affect
United States Entry

Imports of Canadian fish, nearly \$10,000,000 worth of which enters the United States annually, are not to be interrupted by recent rulings of the Canadian Government Food Controller requiring export licenses for certain fish, according to reports received by prominent Boston fish dealers from Ottawa. Arrangements have been made allowing practically all fish for consumption in the United States to be exported from Canada, under indorsement by the collector of customs at the point of exit, on the usual shipper's entry.

Fish is sent in great quantities to the West, New York, Boston, Gloucester and other points in the United States from Canada, each year. The shipments include lobsters, mackerel, herring, cured, smoked and pickled fish and sometimes canned and shell fish other than lobster. The recent ruling requiring export licenses for certain fish affected much sent to Boston and Gloucester, from Halifax, Yarmouth, and other points.

George E. Willey, president of the Boston Fish Bureau, immediately wrote to Ottawa for detailed information. The reply indicates that concessions have been made for dried, cured, prepared, salted, and smoked fish, whereby they may be forwarded with prompt dispatch. Canadian custom officials have been authorized to issue licenses for fish, cured in any form, to be exported to any destination in North and South America.

Canadian fish exports to the United States have been growing rapidly of recent years, and shipments are now made direct to point of destination. A few years ago, most of it was sent to Boston, and handled here by salt fish dealers, previous to distribution throughout the country.

Statistics provided by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, show the value of all fish imports in this country from Canada to be \$9,727,441 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, compared to \$7,996,900 for the previous year. The 1917 fiscal year report has not yet been distributed here. All imports from Canada during the year ending June 30, 1916, including fish, totaled \$204,018,227, according to the federal report.

Thrift and War
Savings Stamps
On Sale at Information Bureau
—Street Floor—
The Government's new plan
for savings fully explained—
Stamps and Certificates issued.

THE SHEPARD
STORES

Christmas
Club Checks
cashed in purchase of
merchandise.



GIVE
"DOROTHY DODD" SHOES
FOR CHRISTMAS

They look well—feel well—wear well

During the last few seasons, especially now, during war times, the giving spirit of the public has turned to practical and useful gifts.

No longer do people overload one another with gimcracks and ornaments at Christmas time. Instead they give wearing apparel, books and the like.

A number of years ago, shoes were not recognized as appropriate Christmas gifts.

Now, there is no better gift, no more appropriate gift, than a pair of "DOROTHY DODD" Shoes.

See our complete assortments.

A—Women's Kid Lace Boot—Plain toe, leather Louis heel, 8.00.

B—Women's Kidskin Button Boot—Wetted sole and low walking heel, an easy walking boot for every day wear, 6.50.

C—Women's Mahogany Calf Lace Boot—Low military heel, wing tip, very smart, 10.00.

D—Women's Dull Lace Boot—Cloth top, Cuban heel, wing tip, suitable for young women, 6.00.

E—Women's Kidskin Lace Boot—Black cloth top, welt sole, leather Louis heel, 5.00.

F—Women's Tan Calf Lace Boot—Tan buck top, welted sole, Cuban leather heel, a high grade boot, 12.50.

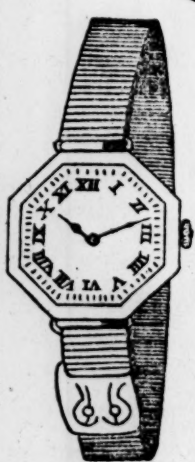
G—Women's Dull Lace Boot—Welt sole, leather Cuban heel, perforated tip, one of the latest style boots, 8.00.

H—Women's Kidskin Lace Boot—Plain toe, leather Louis heel; a neat, well-fitting shoe, 6.00.

I—Women's Dull Calf Boot—Welted sole, medium heel and wing tip; one of the popular styles, 8.00.

(Temple Place—First Floor)

Nye & Loupauy, Inc.



Wrist
Watches
in gold
and silver
for
Military
and
Civilian
Wear

244 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

Hill & Rush Co.

Coats

Special value, fur trimmed and plain, all sizes

372-378 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

CAMPAIGN IS NOW
OVER IN CANADA

Arrangements for Polling—
Unionists Confident—Hon. C.
C. Ballantyne Predicts Sub-
stantial Majority for Premier

OTTAWA, Ont.—The campaign in the Canadian elections is now virtually over and all preparations have been completed for the election on Monday.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is predicting that the Coalition will have at least 10 seats in this province, and that it will have in Parliament a majority certainly of 40 and probably 50 seats. His estimates are based on the latest indications from all parts of the province and of the country.

Polls will close at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when domestic ballots will be counted and boxes sealed for return to Ottawa.

Boxes containing soldier votes will be forwarded to Paris, London and Ottawa for the counting of their contents.

Polls for the soldier vote have been open for four weeks in England, France, Flanders, Italy, Macedonia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Bermuda, St. Lucia and at many points in the United States, south to Texas and west to California. Only one day is allowed for the polling of the domestic vote.

There are 235 members to be returned. Twenty-five members already have been declared elected through lack of opposition. Of these, 10 are Unionist and 15 Liberal.

In three other cases election is deferred. They are at Halifax, with two members, owing to the explosion, and the Yukon, with one member, owing to the distance.

In the case of the 207 contested elections, most of the domestic voting results will be known Monday night and practically all by Tuesday.

The soldier vote, which will be distributed throughout the Canadian constituencies by the designation or domicile of each soldier, will not be returned for several days, probably a month, and possibly not for two months.

Hence, in the event of a narrow majority, the result of the election may remain in doubt until the soldier returns are received and applied to the domestic vote.

Sir Herbert Ames' Views

Head of Patriotic Fund Clears the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—As the election campaign draws toward its close, the Unionist leaders in this province are becoming more and more confident that the win-the-war party is certain to carry the country, and even to make an excellent showing in the Province of Quebec.

Even more significant, perhaps, than the party advice, are the contrasting methods adopted by the adherents of the Government and the Laurierites. The government candidates are holding meetings nightly, setting before the people logically and clearly, in speeches singularly free from personalities, the real situation—that is that the election presents an issue not of men, but of a cause. The question is simply whether Canada, having put her hand to the plow in 1914, with the unanimous consent of Parliament, and the unconditional endorsement of the leader of the opposition as well as of the Premier, shall now quit and leave the finishing of her task entirely to the United States, deserting her sons who have served three years on the western front.

The local Unionists are pointing out constantly that any other matters brought into the campaign are not in point and tend only to cloud the issue. For purposes of reproduction, the arguments of Sir Herbert Ames perhaps lend themselves best to the reporter. Sir Herbert is a veteran member and is head of the Patriotic Fund. He is far from being the popular type of stump orator, but his dispassionate logic is so appealing as to make him even more acceptable to his audiences—when his audience will listen to him. He explains the importance of the remarkable work of Sir Thomas White in raising \$750,000,000 for war purposes in three years; drives away the idea of the high cost of living by affirming that it is due to the fact that Europe is dependent on the United States and Canada for her food, and that if those countries kept their food they might have low prices, but meantime their soldiers would starve; points out that although no government can prevent high prices in war time, it can do what the Canadian Government has done—see to it that there is plenty of work at good wages and punish and prevent profiteering.

But it is not always that the Unionist speakers can get a hearing. At Sherbrooke there was an organized demonstration by a crowd that wrecked the building in which the Unionist meeting was held, and made it look for a time as if two ministers of the Crown, the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Ministers of Justice, might be in serious danger. They were not injured, however; but they and other candidates have been subjected at other meetings to experiences only less unpleasant. Sir Herbert Ames has been unable to get a hearing in one part of his district of St. Antoine, and in the country towns candidates have not only found their meetings broken up, but have been targets for stones, decayed vegetables and even, in one instance, bullets.

In spite of these trying conditions,

the Union candidates all have retained their dignity and have pointed out constantly that the demonstrations of violence and the denial of free speech were not a result of the real nature of the French-Canadians of the province, but came of false leadership. This fact has been emphasized repeatedly at the public meetings. Some of the speakers have expressed the belief that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberals have taken the opportunity to unite the disaffected factions in order to regain control of the Government; and others have laid much of the blame, directly or indirectly, at the door of the church of Rome.

On Saturday night last, in Westmont, Sir Herbert Ames pointed out that in Massachusetts thousands of French-Canadians had gone willingly and proudly to enroll under the American selective draft law. There had been no sign of trouble. Was there any reason, he asked, why the Military Service Act should not be as well received by their compatriots here? "If there is," he continued, "I leave it to you to find out that reason."

At the same meeting, Senator Pope, a campaigner who knows the French-Canadian intimately, declared: "I know the French-Canadians and I love them; but I despise the men, let them be who they may be—they are clerical or otherwise—who have misled them."

Halifax Election Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the condition of affairs in Halifax, it has been found impossible to hold the election in the city on Monday next. The election has been postponed under the authority of the war act, as the explosion is regarded in official circles as primarily due to the war. The nominations will stand, as were the candidates to be re-nominated, the election would become a by-election, and no military votes could be cast for Halifax, as the military voters act under which the soldiers are voting does not apply to by-elections. The election is expected to be held on Jan. 28, which is the polling day in the Yukon.

The only news which has been received from Halifax is to the effect that owing to the severity of the storm, the Boston relief steamer Calvin Austin had to postpone her sailing until today.

FARMERS MAKE
LABOR APPEAL

Kansas Wants Congress to Help
Provide Men for the Harvest
of Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The extension of the Selective Service Law so that it may include the furnishing of men to the farms during the rush season has been asked of Congress by the Kansas farmers. The farm labor situation in Kansas is so bad at the present time that the farmers are up in arms over the possibility that their crops may be lost and their farm operations curtailed next spring because of a lack of farm labor. They are insisting that some definite plan be worked out by Congress that they may know what to expect when the rush begins.

"Congress ought to extend the Selective Service Law to include men of every age and the boys above 16 or 17 years," said S. M. Sherman, manager of a ranch of 25,000 acres in Ellsworth County. "The Selective Service Law now applies to men for actual army service or for service directly of interest to the Government. It is limited as to ages, and those not within the draft ages can do as they please without regard to their worth to the Government in war service. The Government should require all men to register and state their abilities and then the Government could determine what they should do during the period of the war. A city man could not get out and do all the strenuous farm labor but he could drive machines, operate tractors and do much other work of a rather light nature which would be just as valuable to the army service as if they could shoulder a gun and go to war. The Government should, and we hope it will, require the registration of every able-bodied citizen, regardless of whether or not he will be needed in the army. Then it should designate to each man his duty during the war and see that he does it."

COURT ORDERS BOND
PURCHASE BY SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In order to determine the legality of permitting the St. Louis School Board to purchase Liberty bonds with money in his possession, City Treasurer Toomey permitted a friendly suit to be brought against him in the State Supreme Court at St. Louis. The board sought and obtained a peremptory writ which directs the treasurer to issue a warrant for \$27,000 for bonds, the writ setting at rest any question of the transfer of the funds into interest-bearing bonds.

EXEMPTION REFUSED
GERMAN COLONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Representatives of the Hutterische Society, composed of five communistic colonies of German farmers, have returned from Washington, D. C., where they had gone to obtain exemptions for their young men from military service. The request was based on the grounds that participation in war is contrary to their religious beliefs. The War Department declined to grant the immunity sought.

SOLDIERS' LIST
IS BEING COPIED

Force of Men From Office of
Andrew J. Peters Takes Steps
for Prevention of Corruption at
the Polls Next Tuesday

Inspection and copying of the list of some 7000 names of Boston men who are mustered into the military service of the United States is now being conducted by a force of men from the office of Andrew J. Peters, who notified Governor McCall that he had been "reliably informed that an effort will be made at the city election next Tuesday to vote on the names of men who have been mustered into the United States service." Governor McCall yesterday notified Mr. Peters that he would have opportunity to inspect the military roster at the State House and today that inspection is being conducted. Stephen O'Meara, Commissioner of Police of Boston, will have access to this list of names and his policemen next Tuesday are to be on the lookout for men who might try to impersonate absent soldiers and vote.

What the result of the Boston mayoralty, councilman and school committee campaign will be is today the subject of conjecture. The political prophets differ in their opinions.

Large political meetings are to be held tonight in Boston by Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley and James A. Gallivan at which they will sum up their appeals to the people for votes at the polls next Tuesday when the mayoralty contest will be decided. Mr. Peters' largest meeting tonight is to be in the Dudley Street Opera House in Roxbury. Mayor Curley and his friends will hold forth in the Tremont Temple while Mr. Gallivan has made his plans for a great gathering in Mechanics Building. Each of the three candidates is insisting today that success is his. The final hours of the campaign are at hand and every effort is being made by all of the different political workers all over the city.

In its present form the petition for the removal of District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, filed by two officers of the Watch and Ward Society, cannot be considered by the Supreme Judicial Court, according to a ruling made by Chief Justice Rugg yesterday. It is held the petition can be so amended in form as to be legal in which event the judge promised a speedy hearing.

Mayor Curley last night practically burned all bridges between himself and Martin M. Lomasney, whose brother, Joseph P. Lomasney, resigned from the school house commission on Thursday night. Today the Mayor's political advertisements are declaring that Congressman Peter F. Tague will practically abandon his campaign in Mr. Gallivan's interests and that the latter will really aid in the election of Mr. Peters as Mayor next Tuesday. Mayor Curley and his friends continue to assert their confidence in the result of next Tuesday's balloting. They declare the Mayor's political machine is intact and that he will receive a far larger percentage of Republican votes than his opponents are willing to concede.

Men are saying that anywhere from 30,000 to 35,000 Republican votes will be sufficient to elect next Tuesday, for with the 7000 odd soldiers in camp and the stay-at-home vote in a non-partisan election always uncertain, they do not think that the total vote will go very far beyond 75,000. In the four-cornered contest for the mayoralty it is held that 30,000 votes would probably declare the winner. It is said by some experts that the Republican vote will be uncertain, and that the 22,000 received by candidate Abbott for Sheriff at the recent state election probably gives some idea of what may come out next Tuesday.

Back of the clamor and the shouting, the charges and counter charges, the speaking and the bands and all the hurly burly of the present municipal campaign in Boston looms the great question of government—service to the city, service to the State and service to the nation, a man who is a student of municipal affairs declared today. The people of Boston will say next Tuesday, declared this man, what sort of government the majority, or it may be a plurality, desire. The exact question, this man said, had been put squarely before the people of Boston in a thoughtful and intelligent manner. He said Mr. Peters in his campaign had kept himself in the background relatively confining himself to a statement of the changes which he thinks should be wrought in Boston's municipal conduct. That Mayor Curley has done much in the way of constructive work for the city, this man admitted, but he said the Mayor clung to the old time methods of placing politics first and deeds afterward. A business administration, a clean, nonpolitical administration is what Boston needs above all things, especially at this time, declared this citizen and an administrator in which race or religious bias should be something unheard of.

Whether a sufficient number of the people of Boston have developed sound judgment to the extent of making a change in their method of government by ousting men from office who see no other way by which to succeed other than through the practice of political methods, this municipal student said next Tuesday would show. It is not really a question of candidates, held this man, but a question of rectitude, of plan of procedure; whether men were to be actuated and influenced by their duty, their obligation as citizens, or whether they are to be impelled through reward, hope of reward and promise of reward with the alternative of discharge from their positions.

The four candidates made many speeches last night in different parts of the city. Mayor Curley proclaimed

that three of the candidates and their supporters had combined to accomplish his defeat if possible. He predicted that Mr. Lomasney would declare himself for Mr. Peters. The Mayor said the petition to the court to remove the District Attorney was in fact aimed at him. He declared the "black flag of bigotry, unfurled by Grafton Cushing" had been raised against him in this campaign. He insisted he will be successful. He said that all of the press of Boston with the exception of the Boston Globe is against him.

MORE SUPPORT FOR
THE GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Manufacturers Association has issued a statement declaring its attitude toward Union Government and the Military Service Act, in which it refers to the forthcoming election as "the most momentous decision the people of Canada have ever been called upon to make, and before the sun rises on the fateful day that must witness their deliberated choice of the divergent courses that lie before them, we feel impelled to express to our members in all parts of the Dominion the views we hold upon the duty of the hour."

"At the annual meeting held in Winnipeg last June," the statement says, "the association without a single dissenting voice, pledged the support of its members for any measure of conscription which the Prime Minister, with his more intimate knowledge of the needs of the situation, might see fit to introduce, firmly believing that the voluntary system could no longer be depended upon to furnish the reinforcements requisite to maintain the fighting strength of Canada's overseas forces. By having passed the Military Service Act, the Prime Minister has clearly earned the association's active support. For it now to withhold support would be to violate a solemn pledge and to bring down dishonor upon its own head."

"As a logical sequence to the action taken at Winnipeg," the executive council at its September meeting held in Toronto, warmly commended the Prime Minister upon the announcement of his determination to form a Union Government, in order that the provisions of the Military Service Act might better be carried out. Supplementing this commendation, the full support of the association was again definitely promised. And at a later meeting of the executive council held in Montreal in October, after Union Government had been successfully consummated, the congratulations of the association were extended to the Prime Minister, coupled with renewed assurances of loyalty and support.

"By these acts, which leave no room for argument, the association is irrevocably pledged to assist the cause of Union Government in the election now impending. The association has always striven to maintain itself as a nonpartisan organization. It can conscientiously fight for Union Government in this campaign without in any way deviating from its traditional policy, for the Union Government, far from being a partisan Government, represents a happy fusion of strong men from both political parties, of eastern Conservatism and western Liberalism, of protectionists and free traders, all standing firmly together upon a common platform of military service, and united in their determination to subordinate, for the time being, every other issue to the one transcendent necessity of winning the war."

"Canada as a nation must carry on. Our soldiers at the front, by their magnificent courage, their splendid victories, and their uncomplaining sacrifices, have won for themselves and for Canada the admiration of the whole world. To fail at this stage in our support of them, to incur even the risk of delaying that support, would be to besmirch a reputation for which they have paid with their life's blood, to prove ourselves false to the Empire and to our allies, and to cover ourselves with disgrace. The enforcement of military service will preserve our national honor and enable us to look the fellow men in the face; to return to voluntary service, which long since ceased to yield adequate reinforcements, can only be attended by results too shameful to contemplate."

"But apart from such motives of honor and loyalty, which naturally must have our first consideration, there rests upon us a heavy responsibility as employers of labor. The present prosperity of Canada is in a large measure due to war business which Great Britain and her allies have been glad to place with us because of the effective military support we have given them. The foundation for a continuance of that business has just been laid by the success we have made of the Victory Loan. Were Canada now to defeat Union Government, and abandon military service, her chances of sharing in such business would surely be impaired, just how seriously none of us can tell. One thing we do know, and that is that the United States, by whom we have already been unintentionally but severely handicapped in the way of export restrictions, could hardly be blamed were she to tighten her embargo against a country that had ceased to be an effective ally."

"The industrial consequences by which such action might be followed in Canada, make it very clear that our duty to those who, as working people, are dependent upon us, as well as our duty to our soldiers in France, alike impel us to put forth every effort to insure the return of the Union Government. The executive council of the association, therefore, appeals to members from the Atlantic to the Pacific to lose no time in bringing their working staffs together and placing before them the strongest possible manly reason why Unionist candidates should be supported."

SUPPLY DELIVERIES
BEHIND CONTRACTS

Army Quartermaster-General's
Department Announces Delin-
quency on Clothing Contracts
of From 6 to 48 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Facing investigation by the Senate Military Committee next week, the army quartermaster-general's department has announced today a delinquency in delivery of clothing, shoes and blanket contracts of from 6 to 48 per cent. The slow delivery of needed supplies was blamed on contractors and transportation congestion.

The quartermaster's office stated, however, that "adequate supplies of clothing have been provided all men in service. If proper deliveries are made by contractors and transportation is not blocked, uninterrupted adequate supplies for all future needs will be assured." It was further announced.

Contracts announced show the imminence of the war preparations of the United States, more than 8,000,000 hats and 20,000,000 pairs of shoes having been contracted for.

The following list of supplies shows differences between contracts given and deliveries made up to Dec. 1: Blankets contracted for 17,931,682, delivered 5,990,233; woolen cloth for overcoats contracted, enough for 5,691,350, delivered enough for 2,026,346; woolen cloth for uniforms, contracted 28,556,958 yards, delivered 11,299,867 yards; woolen cloth for shirts, contracted 35,155,081 yards, delivered 10,990,205 yards, made up into 5,676,444 shirts; shoes, contracted 21,117,612 pairs, delivered 8,525,298 pairs; hats, contracted 8,092,021, delivered 3,554,091. Some contracts were for delivery later than Dec. 1.

The House committee on expenditures in the navy department sent the inquiry lists today by announcing an independent investigation of departmental spending.

Thomas W. Lawson has demanded a "House investigation by Congress of contractors, committeemen and other amateur officials" running the war and also of alleged enormous war profits. Congressmen received "Citizen" Lawson's messages from Boston today.

Mr. Baker to Explain

Secretary of War Takes Full Responsibility for Machine Gun Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, takes full responsibility for the machine gun situation. He says he will appear before the committee himself and expects to contribute something to the Senate that will be of value in clearing up the situation. In a word, United States Inventive Company, he said, has produced a machine gun superior to any existing types and it is being turned out to the full extent of the manufacturing capacity of the country.

According to the secretary, rifle production is far greater than the critics have declared. The information the secretary has to give cannot all be made public for obvious reasons, but it is declared that while mistakes have been made and others probably will be, the country has no reason to be discouraged over the advance that has been made in the past eight months toward swinging the full force of the country into the war against Germany. It is felt also that while it may well be a time of frank admissions of any shortcomings the purpose and necessity of pulling together transcend all other considerations as a national policy.

OKLAHOMA PLANS
FOR HARVEST LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Recognizing the possibility of a tremendous shortage of men to gather the wheat of America during the coming harvest season, the Oklahoma State Council of Defense sent one of its members, C. H. Hyde of Alva, to Washington to confer with government officials on plans to meet the demand that will arise in Oklahoma for men to garner the spring wheat crop. The Oklahoma State Council of Defense is planning for a census of the wheat area to find just how many men will be needed and where they are to be placed. When these figures are in hand, the Government will be asked to devise some plan to furnish the harvest hands needed.

SCHOOL SERVICE TO
DEMOCRACY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Calling upon the schools of the United States to perform as vital and valuable a service for democracy as do the schools of Germany for autocracy, W. A. Ganfield, president of Center College, in an address before the annual meeting of the Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities, scored the German educational system, as being "permeated with the Prussian militaristic spirit." He declared further that the present war was due to a clash of ideals. "Nations clash," he said, "because their aims, policies and ideals clash. The clashing of social ideals evidences the failure of social institutions and leaders. The times challenge the leadership of our American and world life to a reconciliation of ideas. The teachers are the molders of a people's

ideals, and the fate of the future rests with them."

Referring to the German system, he said in part:

"In the modern Prussian system the method and content of education has been determined by the ambitions of the state. Under that system the state is power and nothing but power, and the chief duty of the state is to increase its power. The state is thus not for individuals, but the individuals are for the state. It was the German Humboldt who said: 'Whatever you would put into the state, you must first put into the schools.' Today the thought of Prussian militarism pervades and dominates the schools of Germany, and the Government has everywhere sought to convert the schools into training camps for the army. Our American schools must perform as vital and valuable service for democracy as do the schools of Germany for autocracy."

METHODISTS SUPPORT PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—In many of the churches in this city special reference is being made, from time to time, to the general election, and on December 9th, a statement was read from all Methodist pulpits appealing to the members of that body to vote for the Union Government. "At the polls on December 17th," the statement said, "every Methodist elector, the women as well as the men, should conscientiously meet personal responsibility and both vote and work for the election of the candidates who stand with the Union Government—not for political advantage, but to enable Canada to do her full duty to the empire, to herself and to our noble soldiers in the trenches and in training, as well as those who have given their lives, or are suffering today through the awful casualties of the war. Duty and a sense of the value of our own freedom compel us to promptly and unhesitatingly stand shoulder to shoulder with the other democracies of the world."

FRANKLIN PARK GOLF COURSE

In a letter to the Scarborough Golf Club Mayor Curley announces that he will have the golf course at Franklin Park restored and asks the cooperation of the members of the club. He asks Angus Cameron, the secretary of the club, to inform the 300 members of the club of this action.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The second performance of the Phi Sigma masque, "The Crossroads," will be held at Wellesley College tonight. The scene of the play is Provence, France, and the time is in the Sixteenth Century.

FILIPINO LABOR IN
HAWAII INDUSTRIES

Sugar Plantations, Pineapple
Growers and Other Trades
Use Many of These Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Since the immigration of Filipinos to the territory of Hawaii was begun in 1909, about 23,635 have arrived in the islands. The plantations of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association now employ approximately 10,000 Filipino laborers. The independent sugar growers, plantations not members of the association, the pineapple planters, the army and navy, the stevedores and other industries in the territory also employ a considerable number. Since the Japanese immigration ceased and the Board of Immigration of the Territory suspended the immigration of Portuguese and Spanish, the Filipino immigration has been the mainstay of the plantations for the filling of vacancies in the plantation laboring forces arising through natural causes and a gradual drifting away of laborers from plantation work.

Since 1913, however, there has been a very marked improvement in the class of Filipinos who have come to Hawaii, and a great many are the equals of the best of the plantation laborers, being both industrious and law-abiding.

With greater knowledge of the business and more extended experience, the agents of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association in the Philippines are able to make better selection of individuals and to constantly improve the standard. In Hawaii the Filipino emigrants are receiving an excellent American education, and many of them are holding responsible positions. Two full companies of the national guard are composed of Filipinos, who are making an excellent military showing.

LUMBERMEN MERGER PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.—A special committee of lumbermen representing the American Oak Manufacturers Association and the Gum Lumber Manufacturers Association have recommended the consolidation of those two organizations to the members of each of them. The merger is to be decided upon definitely at the annual meetings of the two associations in this city, Jan. 17 and 18.

A Timely and Real Money-Saving Event!

GRIFFIN'S Christmas Sale —OF— Furs

Discounts Averaging 10 to 25%
From This Season's
Marked Prices

Now Placed on Our Entire Stocks

Not "business as usual"—but business better than usual is the goal we are heading for this season. To counteract the present general tendency to duller business and to make our Christmas business greater than usual, we have decided not to wait until January to put markdown prices into effect, but will give our patrons the benefit of reductions immediately.

LADIES' NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS

As illustrated, 42 inches long, made of selected whole skins and handsewn lined. Very popular and beautiful garment. Sale price... **\$67.50**

Hudson Seal Coats \$160.00 and up
Raccoon Coats ... 67.50 " "
Wombat Coats ... 50.00 " "

Fox Sets \$10.00
Natural Muskrat Coat \$97.50

FUR SETS

Very extensive assortments—in the season's newest styles. Reliability guaranteed.

FOX SETS

As illustrated, Full Animal Scarf, Latest "caten" muff with head and tail trimmings.

Worth \$65, Sale price, **\$40**

Raccoon Sets ... \$25.00 up
Skunk Sets ... \$37.50 up
Wolf Sets ... \$32.50 up
Beaver Sets ... \$37.50 up
And other sets at equally low prices.

Liberty Bonds and Christmas Club Checks taken in payment

Geo. L. GRIFFIN & Son Inc.
Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Furriers
368-370 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Bromfield Street

CUT A CORD OF WOOD MOVEMENT

Movement Already Started in Maine and Western Massachusetts to Be Taken Up in Districts Nearer Boston

Indorsed by the New England fuel administrators and already under way in Maine and the western part of Massachusetts, the local campaign to "cut a cord of wood" in order to conserve the coal for the manufacture of war material starts this afternoon at the Lincoln estate of James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, where members of the Appalachian Mountain Club are to hold a "chopping bee." While reports from many parts of New England show the necessity for increasing the fuel supply, steps have been taken by the fuel administrators to encourage wood chopping and the Massachusetts Forestry Association has enrolled college students to work in the wood lots during their December vacation.

In Springfield, Mass., the school committee has under consideration a plan to close the public schools during January, and extend the term in the summer, in order to release coal. Two churches of Worcester have combined to save the running of unnecessary heating systems. These steps while serious enough in themselves, are overshadowed by reports from all parts of the eastern states that factories manufacturing war munitions are badly hampered by a lack of coal.

William J. Gannon, acting Commissioner of Public Works for Fitchburg, said today that many of the city laborers were being employed on wood lots to cut wood for the poor department, as well as the school department. He explained that there was quite a shortage of wood in that district on account of a scarcity of labor.

Both Worcester and Fitchburg manufacturing plants have been hindered by coal conditions, and next Monday a delegation of Worcester manufacturers is to discuss plans for relief with the National Fuel Administrator in Washington. In the meanwhile students at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and the Clark College have shouldered axes and, especially at Clark, have chopped considerable wood in Worcester county already.

Response to the call for volunteers to chop wood during the coming vacations by Harvard and Tufts has been encouraging, according to officials of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. Not only have the colleges responded but in several towns of the Commonwealth, ministers have called on their congregations to chop wood to heat the churches.

Steps to encourage the campaign in Vermont are promised by Fred A. Rogers, recently elected president of the Vermont State Grange. At the convention, last Wednesday, he outlined his policy for next year and added that not a ton of coal should be sold to farmers this winter, as there is enough wood to keep the fires going if the farmers will chop it.

Forestry experts in Maine, cooperating with the Maine Fuel Administration, are endeavoring to explain to the public the need of cutting wood. Dr. Charles D. Woods of the University of Maine, together with representatives of the Maine Fuel Administration, has sent circulars on this subject to granges in that State. Included in this circular were the following statements:

"Because of the scarcity of labor it will not be practicable for large operators to cut much wood for market, but if every owner of a farm wood lot will cut all of the wood that he will need for his own use for 1918-19 and a few extra cords for market the total increase in fuel and wood will be considerable.

"Both as a matter of personal and community prudence and as an expression of National patriotism every farmer who burns some coal should plan to replace coal in his house another winter with wood. And every village resident who now burns some wood should purchase an increased supply for 1918-19 and reduce his coal consumption to the lowest possible terms. The cost of transporting and handling wood makes it an expensive fuel in cities, but it may be necessary for city people to provide wood for fuel in 1918-19 or sacrifice their comfort."

"A cord of hard maple, beech, yellow or silver birch, elm and similar woods have a fuel value equal to a ton of anthracite coal. A cord of gray birch, soft maple, or similar woods is the fuel equivalent of three-fourths of a ton of coal. A cord of pine, spruce, fir, hemlock and the like is equal to a half ton of coal."

Reports from farmers in the western part of Massachusetts and Maine show that there is no dearth of wood to be cut and that the only hindering feature is the lack of labor which is hoped to be overcome through the cooperation of all who are able to chop. A member of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration has recommended that "cut-a-cord" clubs be formed similar to the garden clubs in the summer so that those interested in producing food in the summer can supply fuel in the winter.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB PROGRAM

The first in a series of winter entertainments planned for enlisted men will be given tomorrow afternoon at the United Service Club, 48 Boylston Street, when Thomas A. Watson, a co-worker of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, will speak on "The Birth and Babyhood of the Telephone."

A special program will be presented in the large assembly hall recently opened up, consisting of selections by the Navy Yard Orchestra, and music by the Mendelssohn Singers, F. H. Bate, at the head of the club,

will speak, and there will be other interesting features.

This evening will note the opening up of the club canteen, where refreshments will be served to the men at cost prices.

The staff of the club is composed of F. H. Bate, L. F. McCarthy, and H. L. Haines of the navy, and three army men appointed by Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard. The purpose of the club is to have the enlisted men absolutely in control of the activities.

HOOVER'S SUGAR DEFENSE OUTLINED

(Continued from page one)

mittee. He declared he had declined to head a sirup price committee because he was an interested party.

Mr. Spreckles produced a letter from George Rolph, chairman of the Hoover committee dated Dec. 10, in which Mr. Rolph said the State Department had been negotiating with the Cuban Government regarding price and supply of sugar. That was the first Mr. Spreckles had heard of such negotiations, he said.

Judge Lindley, counsel for Mr. Hoover, intimated that the high price for Cuban sugar was being arranged for some secret diplomatic reason. Mr. Lindley also denied that the Food Administration had fixed the price of beet sugar. "We have no control over price, only under the licensing of wholesalers," he said.

Chairman Reed tried to get Mr. Lindley to admit that the alleged coercion used by Mr. Hoover was practically price-fixing.

California Controversy

Food Commissioner States Trouble Is Settled in Essential Details

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California sugar beet controversy, in which the growers claimed that they were being discriminated against in favor of the refiners, has been settled in all essential details, according to the food commissioner for California, Ralph P. Merritt. Under the agreement arrived at, the growers are to receive \$7.50 a ton for beets of 15 per cent sugar content and a 50 per cent advance per ton for each per cent of sugar above that amount, and a further bonus of 50 cents a ton if they plant 80 per cent more than the acreage of 1917.

This final readjustment has been agreed to by a majority of the growers, says Mr. Merritt, and is all that was demanded by the growers up to a month ago. The Food Administration has also agreed to have government inspectors at the refineries, to protect the growers' interests in determining sugar content, etc. District Attorney Woolwine of Los Angeles, who conducted a grand jury investigation into the alleged grievances of the growers, has not, however, accepted the decision of the State Food Commissioner and is on the way to Washington to lay the matter before the federal authorities.

Response to the call for volunteers to chop wood during the coming vacations by Harvard and Tufts has been encouraging, according to officials of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. Not only have the colleges responded but in several towns of the Commonwealth, ministers have called on their congregations to chop wood to heat the churches.

STATE IS OFFERED 8000 TONS OF SUGAR

(Continued from page one)

quirement of a sugar card to each consumer.

So Mr. Endicott and his staff are trying to distribute what sugar is obtainable through seeing that it goes by fair distribution from the refinery to the wholesaler and the retail dealer. How the consumer is to get it from the retailer, by fair distribution, is apparently a question that the retailer and the consumer must somehow answer themselves.

Confidence in Mr. Hoover is expressed throughout the offices of the Massachusetts Food Administrator. Unfavorable criticism of his policy, as by Claus A. Spreckles in the Senate committee hearing at Washington, is considered not at all damaging to Mr. Hoover.

In no way does the administration of Mr. Endicott seem to wish to change the federal policy of food administration. The regulating of relations between retailers and their customers, however, is left to state food administrators, and consequently varies in different states.

In Massachusetts it has so far taken the form of consultation with leading retailers and giving advice generally to retailers.

Excepted in Contract

Statement by Mr. Babst on Louisiana Sugar Purchase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, on Friday night said: "I was present at the afternoon session of the Senate Committee on Manufactures. Inasmuch as the committee may wish me to appear later, I do not wish to comment on the developments of the day; but I may, I think, direct attention to the fact, well known in the sugar trade but not yet brought out before the committee, that the purchase of Louisiana sugars, like Philippine and Hawaiian sugars, is specifically excepted from the Hoover contract with the refiners.

"These sugars, therefore, are not under the control of the International Sugar Committee. With this made clear, the offer to purchase Louisiana sugar will be seen to have been entirely in order. The actual purchase, 26,000 tons, less than one-quarter of the amount usually taken, is now a very important factor of relief in the eastern states, especially in New England."

NEW HAVEN READY TO WAIVE RIGHTS

Representative of Road at Hearing Says It Would Adopt Proposed Schedule as a War Emergency Measure

The proposed increase in passenger and freight rates in New England is regarded by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad more as a permanent measure than one growing out of the present war conditions, but the New Haven is willing to waive its technical rights for a future revision if conditions return to the normal, according to a statement by Vice-President Benjamin Campbell today at the final session of the rate hearing in Boston.

Mr. Campbell qualified his statement by saying, "While we believe that the scale of rates which we have proposed should be permanent, nevertheless we are willing to waive all technical procedure and guarantees in order that an expeditious and practicable procedure might be adopted for an early decision in the case."

"Consequently if at a later date the situation should change and times become more normal and the commission should be of opinion that the increase in the freight rates in whole or in part are no longer just and reasonable, that we will reduce them to an extent to be determined by the commission following a hearing and proceeding, no more extensive or different from that in which we are now engaged."

The question of mileage tickets, and passenger fares in the so-called Boston 15-mile zone was taken up with Mr. Campbell by Benjamin I. Spock, counsel for the New Haven in a series of inquiries prepared by Examiner LaRoe of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Spock asked Mr. Campbell if it would be fair or practicable to deprive New England of mileage tickets, and still leave them in the rest of the country.

To this Mr. Campbell replied: "It is unfair to the New England carriers to sell mileage tickets on the present low rates of 500 and 1000 miles good for bearer and interchangeable. If it is unfair from the standpoint of what obtains in other parts of the country to deprive New England of mileage tickets, then the conditions surrounding their sales should not be less restrictive than elsewhere. They should be of individual form and of equal units."

"These like some other forms of tickets are discriminatory and of special privileged character. They are not in force on the New Haven, except in New York State, where the unit is 50 instead of 25, and we think these should be eliminated. We know of no good reasons why such tickets are necessary. We cannot admit that the one-way fare of two cents per mile within the 15 miles Boston zone is fair. We regard it as discriminatory, inasmuch as a higher one-way rate is charged on other parts of the line, for an equal distance to and from the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street Station in New York the one-way fare is three cents per mile."

"We do not believe that it can reasonably be justified within the 15-mile zone of Boston on the ground of traffic density. This rate within the 15-mile zone was not advanced at the time the increase to 2½ cents was made because of the existence of the trip ticket which, as has been stated, is sold at approximately 1 cent per mile within its limit, and we believe, in view of the wide spread between the trip and the one-way ticket rates, that if the latter were left at 2 cents we would find a greater use for it than if made higher, and correspondingly reduce use of the low rate trip ticket."

Mr. Spock asked Mr. Campbell if the traffic is so dense in the 15-mile Boston zone that it has been considered fair to give a lower one-way rate than outside, why is it not also fair that outside riders coming, say from Worcester, should have the same benefit while riding through the 15-mile zone as people who live in the zone?

Mr. Campbell replied, "The existence of the two-cent one-way rate around Boston has the effect of reducing the rate 7½ cents on all one-way tickets sold between Boston and points outside of the 15-mile zone, which is a revenue matter of much importance."

In referring to Mr. Spock's question as to why the one-way fare was placed at 2½ cents a mile Mr. Campbell said that it was adopted because it is in the rate making practice the next logical point above 2½ cents. It was also adopted for the purpose of securing in part from the passenger business the amount of revenue which the company's present need required.

In the past few years local passenger revenues have been increased proportionately if not equally with local freight revenue. It is believed to be more equitable to obtain needed revenue increased from both branches of traffic than to add it all to the freight business.

Mr. Campbell justified the higher rates for the dense passenger territory of New England as compared with trunk line or central freight association territory by stating that the cost of operation was greater, and also because the trunk lines obtain a greater net return for their freight business than those in New England.

Speaking of the per diem charge for freight cars Mr. Campbell said: "From a New Haven standpoint, the New England roads are at a disadvantage under per diem charges for freight cars, for the reason that substantially all of the business they handle must first come to them from their connections."

"In this matter the New Haven may be likened to the small end of a funnel—the lines west of the Hudson the

large end; business is gathered up by these lines all over the country and concentrated at the gateways entering New England."

"The New Haven has no power to limit the volume, which oftentimes is much greater than it can absorb when working to capacity. Under per diem rule, when a car is tendered to it, but cannot be accepted because capacity is utilized, per diem starts to run, and this may back up to the farthest point west, where a car is detained because of those ahead waiting to get in."

"The only recourse the New Haven has to protect itself from this accumulation of per diem is the issuance of an embargo. Per diem against it then ceases to run, but that is accepted from shippers by connecting lines after the date embargo takes effect."

At the hearing yesterday Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook, stated that his railroad was in unusually good condition and needed only a slight revision of its class freight rates. This statement brought from Examiner LaRoe a few words of commendation. Mr. Todd also stated that it was impossible to state how many bushels of potatoes were in storage in Northern Maine, for the reason that the growers had used part of their profits from the sale of the 1916 crop at maximum prices in building concrete cellars, and had not sent their potatoes to the big storage warehouses as usual. He also said that his road has been very busy during the past year in carrying automobiles into Northern Maine.

E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and C. L. Bardo, one of his assistants, agreed that one of the problems of the New Haven was the per diem charge for freight cars. Mr. Bardo pointed out that the New Haven was paying high prices for car rentals although it had many idle cars of its own, because the law requires that foreign cars shall be moved first.

ZIONISTS TO STUDY JERUSALEM FALL

Meeting to Be Held in Baltimore to Discuss the Salvaging and Reorganization of Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A meeting of Zionists will be held in Baltimore tomorrow. Dr. Stephen S. Wise said the meeting would consider the situation of the Jews with regard to the declaration of the British Government concerning a Palestine state. He declared that such declarations by the British Government were not more scraps of paper. The full significance of the fall of Jerusalem will be studied and means will be discussed whereby Palestine may be salvaged from the effects of Turkish rule.

When asked whether the report was correct that he and Judge Louis D. Brandeis were backing a movement by Harry Fischel, president of the real estate company, to raise a \$100,000,000 Jewish loan for the creation of a state in Palestine, Dr. Wise said that he knew nothing whatever of the matter and that any affairs of such importance to Zionists would be undertaken by Zionist leaders and not by the heads of private organizations.

FOOD CONSERVATION TOPIC OF MEETING

The New England Home Economics Association held a special meeting this morning at Simmons College to discuss economies of food conservation.

Professor Carver of Harvard University gave an illuminating statement of production, and pointed out the true economies for the American people in the matter of food and the plain methods for loyal service in food matters.

Dean Arnold spoke on cooperation with Washington, explaining that the mobilization of women means ability and quick adjustment to the situation on the part of the army of women enlisted in food conservation. "The orders were clearly set forth on the home cards issued by the Food Administration," she said. "We must conserve all the supplies which are needed by the army and for export to the Allies in their great need. We are capable of using the abundant food stores which we have at hand owing to the generous harvest. Our best service is to comply readily and immediately with the Government, knowing that we shall be asked to do only that which is reasonable and patriotic for us to do. The window card has been evidence of our readiness to cooperate. All women who desire to express their cooperation in this way will have in hand the immediate directions from the Food Administration."

"Every expression of loyal cooperation on our part will help those who doubt, question, or fail to understand. We cannot afford to wait until every one understands and complies. If those who can help begin at once, the army of food workers will grow and will be in good fighting trim. Nothing less than the utmost which we can give will be enough for our share."

TRADE BOARD CITY AGENT

Roland M. Baker, a shoe manufacturer, was appointed Boston agent of the United States War Trade Board this afternoon after A. H. Bullock of the board from Washington had been in conference with Ansel R. Clark, the Boston agent of the United States Department of Commerce, who has been acting as agent for the War Trade Board. John G. Simon, also of Boston, was appointed Mr. Baker's assistant.

CUBA VOTES WAR ON AUSTRIA

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Senate on Friday unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between Cuba and Austria-Hungary. The resolution was the same as that passed by the House on Wednesday.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS ORDER IS ISSUED

United States Fuel Administration Puts Into Effect Ruling Forbidding Display Illumination on Two Nights Weekly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration has issued an official announcement relative to putting into effect two "lightless nights" each week. The announcement reads as follows:

"The United States Fuel Administration, in an amended order issued Friday, puts into effect 'lightless nights' on two nights of each week. These nights are Sunday and Thursday. The first 'lightless night' in the United States since electricity began to be used for illumination will be next Sunday night."

"Under the new order the 'white ways' of all cities are to disappear absolutely on the nights designated. The burning of lights contrary to the wording and spirit of the order will constitute a violation of the law and steps will be taken by the Fuel Administration to mete out punishment to offenders. The order says:

"No corporation, association, partnership, or person, engaged wholly or in part in the business of furnishing electricity for illumination or power purposes, and no corporation, association, partnership, or person, maintaining a plant for the purpose of supplying for their own use electricity for illuminating or displaying advertisements, notices, announcements or signs designating the location of an office or place of business, for electric searchlights, or for external illumination for ornamentation of any building, or lights in the interior of stores, offices, or other places of business when such stores are not open for business, excepting such lights as are necessary for the public safety, or as are required by law, nor for excessive street lighting intended for display or advertising purposes, whether such lights are maintained by the municipality or by others."

These prohibitions and all of them are effective on Thursday and Sunday nights only of each and every week."

"The only exceptions apply to lights used for governmental purposes only by the United States Government or the Government of any commonwealth or State, street lights used by any city or town or within any city or town under a contract with the officials thereof for such maintenance. But it is expressly stated no 'white ways' or cluster lights may be used under any circumstances."

"The State Fuel Administrators are directed and authorized to see that the provisions of the order are scrupulously observed."

"In addition to the saving of a large quantity of coal, it is believed that 'lightless nights' will provide startling visual evidence that the United States is engaged in the conduct of the greatest of world wars. Letters received by the Fuel Administration from companies and individuals engaged in the business of supplying illuminated signs and from manufacturers, mechanics, motion picture and other entertainment concerns which make large use of such signs, give assurance that the new order will become fully effective without resort to prosecution."

"The original Fuel Administration order on the dimming of electric signs had failed of the coal-saving result expected. That order was intended to restrict the use of fuel-con-

suming signs to the period between 7:45 a. m. and 11 p. m.

Dr. Garfield, in putting the new order into effect, said: "The use of fuel in this emergency for any of the purposes definitely proscribed in the order is wasteful, and is prejudicial and injurious to the national security and defense."

The Fuel Administration desires that, in compliance with the patriotic aim of the order, householders shall observe the "lightless nights" by burning as few lights in homes as it is possible to get along with conveniently."

Cleveland Saves Power

Illuminating Company Lessens Use of Industrial Plant Current

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Illuminating Company has announced that it would shut off all current from industrial plants today in order to conserve power for street railway service till the coal shortage is over.

More than a hundred important industries will close and it is impossible to say when they will resume activities. The power company needs 2000 tons of coal daily to operate its plant. Sixteen thousand families in Cleveland are affected by the coal shortage and are pleading for fuel in one-ton lots.

This announcement is made by Secretary Havens of the Chamber of Commerce, acting as secretary of the county fuel administration, following communication with 23 local coal dealers. Mr. Havens said that the dealers want a total of 347 carloads of coal for immediate distribution in one-ton lots.

Coal Shortage Admitted

Fuel Administrator Garfield Asks People to Use Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, speaking on Friday night at Carnegie Hall, before the Academy of Political Science, admitted there was a coal shortage. He said people would have to realize this and use a little less coal. Dr. Garfield gave a thorough analysis of the coal situation, of which he said the shortage of transportation was largely responsible for present fuel conditions, as there were large quantities of coal available at the mines which had not been hauled away. Although there has been an increase in production this year, Dr. Garfield said it had not been a large enough increase and there is only one way in which "we can catch up" and that is by conserving the fuel supply.

Frederick A. Delano, member of the federal reserve board and of the war savings committee, said, before the afternoon session of the academy, that the war savings campaign gave every American a chance to win the war. He pointed out that only ten per cent of the population subscribed to the two liberty loan campaigns; there is still some ninety millions of people to be reached in some way.

Raymond B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the United States Shipping Board, said the important problems of the shipping board were to create new tonnage and to decide as to the best use of the existing tonnage. Each of the boards plan to turn out 6,000,000 tons in 1918. Mr. Stevens also said that the so-called controversy between General Goethals and Mr. Denman did not interfere much with the construction of ships, that the letting of contracts for ships and yards went ahead and there was no slowing down.

LARGE DECREASE IN STORED POULTRY

Release of Large Quantities From Cold Storage Unaccompanied by Any Great Change in Cost to the Public

Compliance with the recommendation of the United States Food Administration by dealers throughout the country is seen in the report of the United States Bureau of Markets for cold storage holdings on Dec. 1, in which it is shown that stocks of poultry in the warehouses decreased 44.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding date of last year. Shortly before Thanksgiving the poultry committee of the Food Administration notified the trade that holding poultry in storage more than a year was a violation of the Food Control Act. In accordance with this large stocks have been unloaded on the market.

Modification of this ruling was announced, however, when the poultry committee reported that no prosecutions for such violations of this act would be recommended if 50 per cent of the turkey was disposed of before Thanksgiving, the rest before next January, and that all the poultry held over from last year is released before next March.

While these regulations are expected to place, and during the past month have placed, a large quantity of the storage poultry in the public markets, so far, little, if any, reduction in price, which it is generally conceded should accompany such a supply, has been felt in the East. In Boston, just before the Thanksgiving holiday, the prices ranged from three to five cents per pound higher than in 1916, although after the holiday, when high prices and generally poorer condition of the product helps to form a surplus, the quotations fell off somewhat.


Taking into consideration that the decrease on Dec. 1, as compared with last year, was brought about by the purchase of enormous quantities for the fighting forces of the United States at home and abroad, those in touch with the situation believe, nevertheless, that the announcement from the administration did its part. Especially is this believed to be so when the report shows an increase in the stocks of all the poultry during last month of 11.2 per cent.

Lower prices may be expected for turkeys in the approaching holidays, it is pointed out, as at this time of year the birds are in their best condition. Two factors are bringing pressure for larger supplies and lower prices. First, the regulation of the Food Administration requires that all turkeys put in storage at this time last year, when enormous amounts were put in the freezers following the popular boycott occasioned by the unusually high prices of 1916, be disposed of before the first of 1918, is considered the factor to bring out the stores of frozen poultry. And the second is that fresh turkeys should be more plentiful, taking into consideration that the ban of the Food Administration against shipping turkeys from the West before Nov. 1, has been automatically lifted.

The request of the Food Administration calls for the disposal of 28 per cent of poultry holdings during November and December, 30 per cent during January and the rest during February.

BOY SCOUTS PARADE

About 1500 Boy Scouts paraded through the streets of Boston today headed by their own drum and bugle corps.



Holeproof Hose

For the Whole Family—for Christmas

Economy and supreme satisfaction go with each Box of Holeproof Hose when used as gifts. Holeproof Hose carry the fullest possible guarantee and will fulfill that guarantee to the letter. Everyone wants Hosiery that will wear these days. Holeproof will wear—are soft, pliable, comfortable and serviceable. In boxes for Christmas. Try them today—give them to your friends.

Prices Have Not Advanced

<p style="text-align: center;">Same Quality</p> <p>MEN'S</p> <p>6 Pairs Cotton Hose...\$1.75</p> <p>3 Pairs Silk Hose...\$2.00</p> <p>All colors and black.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Same Guarantee</p> <p>CHILDREN'S</p> <p>Sizes 6 to 8, 3 prs...\$1.05</p> <p>Sizes 8 to 10½, 3 prs...\$1.20</p>	<p>WOMEN'S</p> <p>6 Pairs Cotton Hose...\$2.35</p> <p>6 Pairs Cotton Hose...\$3.00</p> <p>3 Pairs Silk Hose...\$3.25</p>
--	--	---

Sole Boston Agents

Delivered Free Anywhere in New England

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington Street

Guaranteed for Six Months Against Holes

IDAHO DRY LAW
FINDING APPROVEDProhibition Workers Say United
States Supreme Court Decision
Strikes Final Blow at the
Personal Liberty Argument

Temperance advocates welcome the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Idaho dry-law controversy, as striking a final blow at the foundations of the personal-liberty argument upon which the liquor interests have in large degree based their struggle to overthrow the prohibition laws. For years the prohibition workers have contended that no person has an inherent right to possess intoxicating liquors or to engage in the traffic, and the Supreme Court decision is interpreted as upholding with full finality their convictions in this regard.

The additions of the Idaho decision to the numerous other Supreme Court decisions upholding the constitutionality of prohibition laws, both national and state laws, is held to mark another step in weaving a sturdy net about the liquor traffic in the United States, and to call a halt to the ruthless attempts of the organized traffic to discredit prohibition.

Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, takes the view that the Idaho decision, in a way, supplements the Supreme Court decision a year ago which upheld the federal Webb-Kenyon law. The latter opinion gave full force to the statute preventing the use of interstate commerce to ship intoxicants into dry territory, a device frequently employed by the liquor trade to support their claims that prohibition does not prohibit. The Idaho decision goes one step further in assuring the states of an indisputable right to declare that their citizens shall not have intoxicants in their possession, not even for personal use.

The Supreme Court has taken an extreme stand in the Idaho case, says Mr. Magwood, and by so doing has made it doubly clear that the prohibition laws of the states can be enforced. He declares that in almost every instance, drastic anti-liquor laws have been forced upon the organized traffic by its own impudence and hysteria. The wanton misuse of the privileges accorded the traffic, he explains, have in many cases caused the citizens to rise up and take drastic action.

Such has been the case in Massachusetts, Mr. Magwood further amplifies, where the abuse of the sixth class druggists' licenses and pony express business has resulted largely in the abrogation of these privileges to the trade. In all cities of Massachusetts but three, he adds, druggists' licenses have now been abolished, while in all but 30 towns they are no longer permitted. With regard to the pony-express permits, Mr. Magwood points out that the majority of the Massachusetts cities and towns no longer tolerate them.

The great importance to the United States of the Supreme Court decision in the Idaho case, is emphasized by Mr. Magwood. He feels the decision to have been rendered at a time when its effect will be most helpful in aiding the friends of temperance to surmount the persistent efforts of the brewers and distillers to discredit the enforcement of prohibition everywhere as an argument against national prohibition.

TENNESSEE RIVER
BRIDGE DEDICATEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Chattanooga's new steel and concrete bridge, which spans the Tennessee River at Market Street, was formally opened to the public on Nov. 17. Fully 1500 spectators witnessed the dedication exercises at the south approach, and practically every available automobile in the city crossed and recrossed the structure before night fall.

The ceremonies were conducted by the Chattanooga Auto Club. The actual construction of this bridge was begun on Nov. 1, 1914, and the work was practically finished on Nov. 17 last.

The funds with which to finance this undertaking were raised by an original bond issue authorized by the Tennessee Legislature on Sept. 16, 1913, and voted by the county court in 1914, an additional bond issue being authorized by the last Legislature, the entire cost up to date approximating \$1,050,000.

The main design for the bridge was drawn by B. H. Davis of New York City. Mr. Davis was followed by J. E. Greiner, an engineer of Baltimore, who planned the foundation piers and had charge of the caisson work. The structure is composed of four arch spans 180 feet long, two arch spans of 165 feet, and the channel span of 300 feet. The bascule span contains 2,700,000 pounds of structural steel, and in the concrete sections 1,900,000 pounds of reinforcing steel bars were used. Forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five cubic yards of concrete went into the bridge proper, as well as 70,000 barrels of cement.

FARMERS FEEL THE
LACK OF WHEAT CARSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Insufficiency of cars on Nebraska railroads is responsible for vast quantities of wheat being held on the farms of western Nebraska. Particularly is this true on the Union Pacific, and written protests have been filed with the State Railway Commission and the State Council of Defense. In the petition filed with the latter body the farmers pointedly

say that as the council is constantly urging them to increase their production next year it is the imperative duty of the said council to force the railroads to furnish the cars necessary to market this year's crop.

At the town of Chappell, in the dry-farming country, this has produced a serious congestion of business. The farmers contiguous to that town have over 600,000 bushels of wheat they have vainly tried to market. Being unable to pay their debts to the merchants, the latter have been unable to meet their debts to wholesalers and jobbers. The latter refuse to extend any further credit, and this has forced the retailers upon a cash basis, with the farmers, their best customers, having no cash to make payments. The banks cannot furnish any relief as they have loaned to the limit to the merchants and farmers.

Farmers who utilize tractors and other expensive farm machinery are confronted with the necessity of having their operations for the next year financed. They prefer to do it themselves through the sale of their wheat, and to this end are using every possible pressure to secure cars.

ALCOHOL EFFECTS
ARE ILLUSTRATEDTemperance Federation Exhibit
Is Shown at the Industrial
Safety Congress

Miss Edith M. Wills, field-secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, who went from Boston to Syracuse, N. Y., late last month, at the urgency of the New York State Safety Commissioner, to exhibit at the Industrial Safety Congress apparatus and paraphernalia used by the federation to show the relations of alcohol and industrial efficiency, sends a message to the headquarters at 35 Bromfield Street, Boston, that she is having attentive audiences.

The sessions of the congress are being held in Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, with the aim of not only showing that moderate drinkers among workmen and workingwomen are not only slower than non-drinkers, but are liable to damage materials. They also aim to show that in shops, where there is machinery, drinkers cannot be trusted so freely to perform work which demands rapid handling and quick transfers from place to place.

The promoters of the congress sent invitations to manufacturers and employers, and expect that as soon as the lecturers will have ended their talks that employers will see the industrial and financial advantage of instructing their workers on the subject of absolute temperance.

Miss Wills took with her a stereomicrograph, which is a picture projecting machine, to display statistics and show pictorially the effects of alcoholic indulgence even to that degree which many of the untrained call harmless, besides charts, maps, diagrams and models, some of which are celluloid miniature figures representing human beings.

The exhibit is as complete as it could be made for shipment, and everything was loaned which was considered necessary to show the important points in the federation's program to defeat the published arguments of the opposition that certain alcoholic beverages promote ability to increase work. These articles were selected to illustrate graphically the more important findings of the federation's investigators.

Miss Wills, who has been connected with the federation's work for eleven years, came into prominence among temperance workers some nine years ago, when she devised apparatus for improving the methods then in use. The federation was the first organization in the United States to attempt to present the facts about alcohol in concrete, graphic form, by charts and diagrams.

GEORGIA SAVING OF
MEAT ESTIMATEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—As a result of estimates figured by Homer F. Geiger, district chairman of the Federal Food Administration for Georgia, Savannah is saving 7000 pounds of meat every Tuesday by enforcement of meatless Tuesdays, in accordance with the wishes of the Government and its economic food policies adopted as a war measure.

From reports that have come in from points over the State, Mr. Geiger estimates that 10,000 pounds of meat is saved throughout this district.

BREWERS SAID
TO PAD PETITIONCouncil of Churches Secretary
Charges That Trade Unionists
Were Counted Again and
Again in Paper Sent PresidentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the full-page advertisements appearing in two Washington papers recently, alleging that 2,082,637 workmen have petitioned President Wilson and Congress "against cutting off a habitual temperate beverage," referring to beer, is made up of "obvious attempts to pad the numbers, which will not deceive anyone familiar with the American labor movement," is shown by the Rev. Charles Steitzle, manager of the "strengthen America campaign," and field secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in a statement to this bureau.

"The labor officials who recently presented to Woodrow Wilson a petition alleged to have been signed by over 2,000,000 trade unionists asking that the manufacture and sale of beer be continued were either ignorant of the facts of the case or deliberately tried to flim-flam the President," said Mr. Steitzle.

"The number of alleged signers of this petition from but 22 states, which were enumerated, was greater than the total membership of the American Federation of Labor throughout the entire country at the time the petition was framed up. Furthermore, only 445 local labor bodies out of nearly 25,000 labor unions are listed as having signed the petition.

"In many cases individual trade unionists were counted again and again, first in their international organizations, second in state labor bodies, third in central labor unions, fourth in local unions, and fifth in such organizations as personal liberty leagues, mutual benefit societies and labor temple associations.

"Hundreds of thousands of trade unionists are strongly opposed to the liquor traffic in all its forms. Among them are some of the most eminent leaders in the labor movement. They have become tired of having the liquor men make a 'goat' of the labor movement, but all of these men were arbitrarily included in the tabulation presented in the petition to the President and Congress.

"As a matter of fact, this petition was not signed by individual workmen. In most cases a small minority of the members of the organizations mentioned presumed to speak for their entire membership. Only local labor bodies have a right to speak officially for the great mass of American workmen.

"The petition is a slander and an insult to the finest type of American workmen, who are altogether opposed to the liquor traffic. Labor leaders who will lie about workmen will lie to them, and they are not to be trusted on any kind of a job.

"Such state federations of labor and central labor bodies as are dominated by bartenders and brewery workers do not represent the great majority of American workmen.

Mr. Steitzle answers the liquor dealers' statement that many thousands of workmen will be thrown out of jobs if manufacture of alcoholic liquors is stopped, when he says, "of the 62,920 wage earners employed in the manufacture of liquor, only 15,000 are engaged in occupations peculiar to the industry, such as brewers, maltsters, distillers and rectifiers. The remaining three-quarters are employed as carpenters, electricians, machinists and teamsters. These men are needed in helpful industries and should be transferred to such occupations as will make their labor a blessing instead of a curse."

In answer to the advertisement which says that petitioners ask "that until necessity shall render it imperative, they shall not be deprived of the use of beer," Mr. Steitzle says: "The Brewers' Year-Book boldly declares that it requires the toll of 75,000 farmers for six months to furnish the foodstuffs used in making intoxicants. The Anti-Prohibition Manual for 1916, published by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, declares, 'according to the United States statistical abstract there are 300,000 farmers raising corn, barley, rye, hops and fruits that go into the production of liquor. There are not enough farmers in the world today to supply the needed food.'

"The whole world is suffering today

from a food shortage. It must be perfectly plain to every one that if the food products raised for the liquor industry were to be used for food instead of liquor it would greatly relieve the situation.

"Even though it were true, as the proponents of beer claim elsewhere, that only 1 per cent of the yearly supply of grain is used for making booze, and if, as the economists have told us, this 1 per cent would feed 1,000,000—and if, as the news dispatches show, in Poland, in Siberia and in Belgium, men, women and little children are starving—and with the possibility of starvation threatening some of our own people, at such a time of world shortage, have 2,000,000 a moral right publicly to petition the President that he allow 1,000,000 people to starve?

"Have we a right to starve some people in order to make others drunk? America is going to need the conservation of every ounce of energy, every dollar of capital and every last particle of strength. Looked at in the most lenient light, it can hardly be claimed that the traffic in alcohol will help strengthen America. It wastes food products, it wastes labor, it wastes human life."

Advertisement Refused

Iowa Newspaper Declines to Accept
Offer of Brewers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Under the date of Des Moines, Ia., the National Enquirer prints the following: "The Register of Des Moines was offered the advertisement of the United States Brewers Association, which has been run extensively in daily papers. The contract placed before the proprietors of the Register was a very flat-terer one. In announcing that it was turned down, the paper took occasion to discuss the new move by the brewers, saying:

"Just how sincere the beer men are in their fight against the distillers remains to be seen. It will be recalled by the older residents of Iowa that before 1880 we had a wine and beer law in Iowa, and that instead of setting the milder drinks off against the stronger drinks that law proved to be a handy medium for introducing whiskey quite generally to the State.

"The only comment offered by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association when shown the beer men's opening statement was: 'The advertisement of the brewers is enough comment in itself without further discussion.' If as a matter of fact a real war between the drinks were being staged, the whiskey interests would hardly treat it so incidentally.

"Our temperance authorities have contended that the mild drinks inspire a thirst for the strong drinks. That is the instruction given in the public schools. It has been, we believe, the universal experience that men start as wine drinkers or beer drinkers and in a few years are satisfied with nothing weaker than whiskey or brandy. The whiskey men are not going to be greatly alarmed over a campaign that is calculated to put beer and wine in with the soda fountain beverages. They are willing to await the results of that sort of fight against liquor.

"Of course, the real significance of this movement is to divert the frontal assault against alcoholic drinks. By diverting attention to a mimic war between beer and whiskey it is hoped to divide the friends of temperance and stop anti-liquor legislation. One of the first states to feel the influence of this beer campaign will be Iowa. Iowa is now looked upon as a hopeful field for work.

"The Register does not know how many newspapers in Iowa will give room to this advertising campaign for beer. The beer campaign will doubtless be vigorously prosecuted next season when state politics is taking shape. The effort will be to get a beer Legislature."

OLD RAILWAY TIES
TO BE USED AS FUELSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view to conserving coal and at the same time to filling the demands of the West which is crying for fuel, C. P. Castle, chairman of the City Advisory Committee on Coal, announces that he has made arrangements with the Oregon Short Line and Denver & Rio Grande railroads whereby the railroads will sell old and torn-up railway ties to the public instead of destroying them as in previous years. Both companies have agreed to sell the ties at 5 cents each. By using this old wood, it is estimated that thousands of tons of coal can be diverted to other channels.

BIG DESTROYER
PLANT DEVELOPSWork on \$9,000,000 Shipyard at
Squantum Progressing With
a Rapidity Which Is Said
to Promise a RecordSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

QUINCY, Mass.—Progress at the new \$9,000,000 shipyard, which is being erected on the Squantum Aviation field for the Government, is said to be rapidly approaching a record for building activity.

Heavy machinery for the building of torpedo-boat destroyers is arriving daily and it is the intention of the Fore River officials to keep right at the heels of the construction company as building after building is erected. When the plate and angle shop, which covers three acres of "made" land, was only 70 per cent completed, machinery was being installed.

According to a member of the firm of Monks & Johnson, general engineers, there probably will be a destroyer progressing through one end of the group of buildings before the completion of the final buildings.

At present the plant is more than one-third completed, and with more than 3500 men at work, the entire 100 acres are humming with industry. Upon his last visit to the new shipyard, Joseph Powell, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., in discussing the progress made at the yard, predicted that a record for construction under emergency conditions will be made both in the matter of constructing the \$9,000,000 plant and subsequent turning out of racing destroyers.

"The contractors, together with the architects and engineers, have done great work, and we know, for our Fore River Yard has some records to its credit," said Mr. Powell. "The creation of a huge swampy area into solid land reached already by its own railroad, where buildings are erected, where huge cranes, pile drivers, derricks, dredges and almost every conceivable form of activity are in full swing, with thousands of hustling workmen all doing their bit toward ending the war, commands my admiration. The day is not far distant when the plant will be turning out destroyers in record time, with General Manager Wakeman and Superintendent Ewertz in active direction."

The \$350,000 bridge from Commer-

cial Point, Neponset, across the river into the heart of the plant is practically completed, and street cars will be running from Dudley Street terminal into the yard before Dec. 25. It was said. The running time from Dudley Street into the center of the 100-acre reclaimed marsh, once used as an aviation field, will be less than half an hour, according to Division Superintendent Wilkins of the Boston Elevated.

The steam railroad has been running into the plant for weeks, crossing Billings Creek over a new trestle bridge. The railroad at present is operating eight passenger cars back and forth for the benefit of all employees of the plant, running these trains without charge to workmen and enabling them to reach their work from the Atlantic depot of the New Haven in less than five minutes.

The driving of several thousand concrete piles, averaging 30 feet in depth, is progressing rapidly. These piles are to be the foundation for a number of the larger buildings to be erected on land reclaimed by hydraulic fill.

Nine weeks ago "Victory Plant" was started. At that time, the 100 acres of the old Squantum aviation field were mainly desolate salt marshes, frequently covered by tides. It is now a community by itself, with many hundred workmen living on its grounds, with every necessity available.

It has been named "Victory Village" by the men, and is a miniature city within walls, guarded and patrolled day and night by a force of 50 uniformed men divided into three watches and in charge of Chief Fay.

This walled community at present contains many exceptional comforts for the men, including three steam-heating plants which have kept the "hotels" and the scores of other buildings warm. Among the establishments within the guarded walls of the village are the following: Barber shop, periodical store, real estate office, shoe store and cobbler, haberdashery and clothier, post office, telephone exchange, garage, theater, library and reading room, telegraph office, restaurant seating 1700, fire department, police department, stables, lunchrooms, Italian grocery store, private railroad, community kitchen, residences for 800 men. One of the most spectacular types of construction is always the erection of structural steel. The larger shipments of girders are just beginning to arrive in train loads for the majority of the buildings. The columns which support the mammoth trusses for the building slips are 80 feet high. In a survey of uncompleted work submitted to the engineers, it is estimated that a daily steel erection of 300 tons may be achieved before New Year's Day, probably the record for a day's structural steel erection in shipyard construction.

TERMINAL STORAGE
EXPANSION URGEDSpeakers at Meeting of Academy
of Political Science Point to
Need as Shipments Increase
With Progress of the WarSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authoritative exposition of the plans of government departments, boards and commissions for mobilizing the resources and economic power of the country, in order that the attention of the public may be called to the specific cooperation required of it to assist in winning the war, is the chief object of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science which opened here on Friday and closes tonight. Speeches were made on Friday afternoon by Irving T. Bush, director of the War Board of the Port of New York, and Francis Lee Stuart, chairman of the terminal facilities committee of the storage committee, War Industries Board.

Mr. Stuart said the committee had recommended to the depot board of the War Department that storage areas and port facilities be created abroad for holding supplies, that storage areas under military control be created at Atlantic ports to hold several months' supplies, using a number of ports for this purpose. Instead of three, and that interior storage areas be provided near the source of production for collection of carload or trainload shipments to the terminal ports.

Mr. Bush said that the weakest point in the chain which connects the American manufacturer and farmer with the men at the front was the seaport terminal. As the carrying capacity of the railroads was developed and new ocean carriers were completed, the seaport terminal would bear an increased burden, and must be brought up to equal strength with the other links in the chain, or it would snap when the crisis arrived.

Calvin Tompkins, former commissioner of docks, said the war had shown that international control of the sea was the only way to limit irresponsible national sovereignty on land.

Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of the British Treasury, in describing England's experience with war savings, said the chief result was not financial, but a broadening of vision and an increased unity among the people.

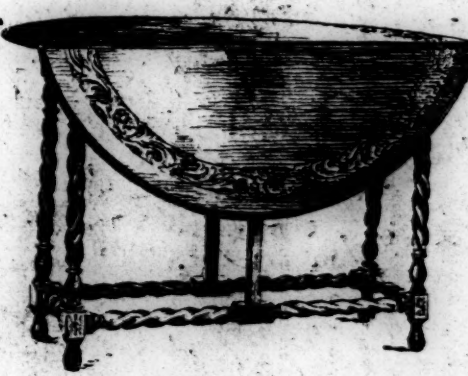
Home-Making
GiftsUseful, beautiful, economical. These
examples from the splendid collections:

English oak gift furniture. Bookcase, sketched, \$28 gate leg table, sketched, 45-inch top, \$25; telephone table and stand, \$10; tall secretary desk, \$75; console table, \$25; mirror, \$16.50; fern stand, \$22.50; pedestal, \$9.50; book stand, \$8; book wagon, \$12; table desk, \$18.

Mahogany gift furniture in even greater variety:

Priscilla sewing or knitting cabinet, \$6; dinner gongs, \$5; tip tables, \$6; Governor Winthrop desk, \$58; dressing tables, \$15; Muffin stands, \$5.50; nest tables, \$18.50.

Oriental Rugs, Folding Screens, Tapestries, Couch Covers, Fireplace Fixings and other useful gifts, in widest variety.



Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Silver Chocolate Sets
at STOWELL'S

For Christmas Gifts, our new Silver Room offers a wealth of suggestions. Chocolate sets in great variety of design. Pitchers, Bowls, Flower Holders and other individual pieces. Chests of flatware in exclusive patterns.

We gladly accept Christmas Club
Checks in payment for merchandise.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewellers for 95 Years



MASSACHUSETTS HOMESTEAD WORK

Buildings Erected at Lowell as Experiment of State Now Progressed So Far That Applications Are Coming in

Work on the houses now under construction by the Massachusetts Homestead Commission at Lowell has progressed so far that the commission is now receiving applications for the homesteads. Detailed information is required from each applicant as to his present conditions of living, his vocation and sources of income, the size of his family, and his financial obligations. It is expected that 12 houses will be ready for occupancy by the time early gardening work should be done next spring, and weight is being given to the ability of applicants to make the garden pay part of the cost of living.

These houses are the beginning of an experiment by the State toward providing for wage earners better homes than those commonly rented in cities like Lowell. If the experiment is satisfactory the State probably will go extensively into the business of home building. Fundamentally it is an experiment to see whether the State, as a permanent landowner, can profitably sell to its citizens homes on the installment plan. Payment for each home is to extend over a term of many years and the installments are to be made to pay 5 per cent interest on the money invested, as well as to amortize the cost of the land and the dwelling.

Movements of this character are not new to the world as Australia, New Zealand and European countries have made some progress in providing homes for working people.

The Massachusetts Homestead Commission has been in existence since 1911, and it has studied carefully conditions in the State before seeking an appropriation for building. An amendment to the state constitution had first to be obtained, permitting the General Court, as the Massachusetts Legislature is officially termed, to authorize the Commonwealth "to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens." The General Court of this year made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the experiment.

Lowell was selected as the city in which to make a beginning, because of the large number of low-paid workers to be found there. Situated 26 miles from Boston, Lowell is a typical factory city of 108,000 population, according to the state census of 1915. In the manufacturing establishments of Lowell there were employed, in 1914, an average of 29,904 persons, whose average pay was only \$9 a week. Since the increase in manufacturing due to the war has affected Lowell notably, the number of persons employed has increased and the high cost of building has not permitted a corresponding increase in the number of dwellings. The average income of the workers has been considerably increased by a general raising of wages.

The plot for the state-owned houses being built in Lowell consists of about seven acres. It is known as "the Wyman lot," and is situated on Hildreth street, about a mile north of the Merrimack River. All the houses are of wood; brick and concrete probably will be experimented with later. Each house contains four or five rooms, with complete plumbing, hot-water tank and electric lights. The outside walls are covered with shingles; the inside finish is of southern yellow pine; the cellar walls are of concrete. Asphalt shingles are used on the roofs, which thus are made fire-resisting.

A good-sized garden is possible with each house, as the lots average 4500 square feet, and each lot has not less than 40 feet frontage. There is room on the seven acres for about 50 such homesteads. Instruction in gardening and of the care of the home is to be furnished by the commission, and every purchaser will be required to make the most profitable use of his garden and to take care of his home in general respects. It is the desire of the commission to sell its homes to families now living in crowded tenements and receiving not more than \$14 a week. Such families, it was figured last year, could be well accommodated in homes costing about \$2000 and sold on installments of \$15 a month. Recent increases in the cost of building and in the incomes of the wage-earners make it seem more desirable now to provide houses that cost \$2400 to \$2800 each and to sell these on installments of \$18 to \$21 a month. In 14 years the purchaser of one of these houses can pay for it completely if his installments include payment of taxes and insurance. If taxes and insurance are not paid by the purchaser, the installments will run for 27 years. Repairs and water rent are to be paid for by the purchaser.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS RECORD YEAR

Automobile Registrations in Bay State for 1917 Show 27 Per Cent Increase Over 1916

Nineteen hundred and seventeen was a banner year for the automobile in Massachusetts. All previous records for number of motors registered, licenses issued and attendant money receipts were smashed in the 12 months to Nov. 30 last. The State Highway Commission distributed 174,274 number plates for both passenger

and commercial cars, or 27 per cent more than in the previous record year of 1916 and only slightly less than the aggregate for the combined 1914-15 periods.

However, this expansion was not uniform during the year, and a marked falling off in application for passenger car numbers was noted about midsummer, traceable in part at least to war-time economy on the part of the public. While increases over 1916 months, extending from 30 per cent to over 100 per cent had been the rule earlier, the demand for licenses in September and October showed comparative decreases for the first time in years and in the final month of November only 2465 passenger cars were listed, or 1644 less than in same month a year ago.

Nevertheless, the 1917 aggregate of 136,809 passenger car numbers was 25 per cent greater than the 1916 total. There has been no such shrinkage in auto truck registrations in recent months. In fact the war has increased this branch of the motor business. The 1917 total of 26,008 commercial cars enrolled represented an increase of 37 per cent over the 1916 showing and was almost 2½ times the 1915 total.

The remarkable growth of the automobile in Massachusetts is set forth in the following fiscal year to Nov. 30:

All auto registrations	Increase	%
1917	174,274	37.46
1916	136,809	34.17
1915	102,633	25.37
1914	77,246	14.56
1913	62,560	12.58
1912	50,132	11.22
1911	38,907	7.57
1910	31,350	7.89
1909	23,971	5.91
1908	18,052	4.33

Statistics for the fiscal year ending with November compared with 1916 follow:

	1917	1916
Auto certificates	174,274	136,809
Motorcycle certificates	11,065	10,713
Mfrs. and dealers	2,379	1,877
Oper. and chauff. lic.	69,487	56,303
Oper. & chauff. renew.	144,742	114,693
Total receipts	\$1,969,813	\$1,564,353

*Includes 26,008 commercial vehicles, against 18,914 in 1916.

PORT DEVELOPING PROJECT IS URGED

Promoters of Portland, Oregon, Harbor Improvement Plan Advised to Continue Work

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland as a seaport must provide terminal and elevator service equal or superior to any other on the coast if her commerce is to be developed, according to J. D. Farrell, president of the O. W. R. & N. Company, and a big factor in shipping life here, says the Morning Oregonian. Nothing short of this will be sufficient, he declares, to enable this city to compete with other ports that are bidding for business.

Mr. Farrell's expressions on this subject were called forth by questions which have been asked of him by Portland business men who are anxious to shape affairs so that this port will be enabled to have its share of shipping.

In connection with efforts of local business men deeply interested in Oriental shipping, the question has arisen as to whether the port should proceed with the great outlay of funds to be derived from bonds voted in the last election, in view of the security of vessels for this service, it being thought that perhaps none will be available until the close of the war.

"My idea on this subject," said Mr. Farrell, "is that Portland should go ahead with the plans for terminal facilities and elevators for bulk handling of grain, in preparation for the time when ships are available for service out of here to foreign ports. The city must be in readiness to handle with facility and dispatch the business which it has, and nothing short of equipment equal to that of other ports will do for the purpose. I have long believed in the bulk handling of grain; especially with the completion of the Panama Canal it is feasible and economical. The O. W. R. & N. Company encourage, by active participation, the bonds that were voted for port facilities, thus clearly demonstrating its position in this regard."

BANKS BACK PIG AND POULTRY RAISERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A new campaign of pig and poultry raising has been launched in western Tennessee, in which the banks, the schools, the United States Government Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Development Bureau, will help the children of the county, who wish to engage in business on their own responsibility. This work will be directly sponsored by six banks in Shelby County, outside of the city of Memphis, and in carrying out the proposed program, every boy and girl will be furnished with the necessary money for foundation pigs and poultry, and given the guidance of experienced demonstrators.

The undertaking is regarded not only as a patriotic movement by which to increase the food supply of the country, but is expected to prove of practical educational value to the children.

AVIATION CAMP CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Award of contract for the \$840,000 aviation camp to be located here has been made to a Memphis, Tenn., concern. Buildings and hangars will cover an area of farm land a mile in width and work will be started at once with a view to completion within six weeks' time.

SUFFRAGISTS WANT VOTE IN JANUARY

House of Representatives Opposes Move to Set Definite Time for Action, but Attempt Will Soon Be Made Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Majority Leader Kitchin on Friday asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the woman suffrage federal amendment on Jan. 7, 1918, which was lost upon the objection of Representative Walsh of Massachusetts. Mr. Kitchin will renew his request later and if unanimous consent is refused a special rule will be asked from the committee on rules.

There are some members, opposed to suffrage, who desire to have the amendment disposed of before the December holidays, while others would postpone consideration indefinitely. The Woman Suffrage Committee feels that withholding consideration until Jan. 7 would be a fair compromise.

Suffrage leaders in the House are anxious to postpone vote until January because it is felt that the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be obtained at the present time. On the other hand, the belief is expressed that by careful effort enough votes can be obtained by Jan. 7 to insure the adoption of the amendment.

Direct action in the congressional elections of 1918 through the organized strength of 2,000,000 women members should Congress not pass the federal suffrage amendment at this session, was the recommendation laid before the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Thursday by the executive council of the organization. The sentiment among the delegates is said to be strongly in favor of adoption of this policy. The national president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the congressional chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and a number of the congressional committee, are among the most vigorous advocates. The New York state women adopted a similar resolution in their convention some two weeks ago.

The executive recommends:

1. That the National American Woman Suffrage Association concentrate its utmost endeavors to secure the passage of the federal amendment by the Sixty-fifth Congress in its present session.

2. That if the Sixty-fifth Congress fails to submit the amendment before the congressional election of 1918 a number of senatorial and congressional districts be selected equal to the number of votes necessary to change the result in each house, and that a campaign against candidates opposing the federal amendment be made in the 1918 elections. In our opposition to individual candidates loyalty to the federal amendment shall not take precedence over loyalty to the country.

3. That a compact of state associations willing and ready to conduct campaigns for ratification of the federal amendment be formed.

4. That in the event of the passage of the federal amendment the question of subletting the Washington house and opening headquarters in Chicago or St. Louis be referred to the executive board.

5. That the board of directors be authorized to call a midyear meeting of the executive council in a centrally located city for the purpose of consideration of plans for the ratification of the federal amendment if it shall have passed Congress, or plans for the congressional election if it shall not have passed.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF PORK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Officials of the University of Arkansas Extension Division, the profitable farming bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce and the Arkansas Bankers Association, have mapped out a vigorous campaign to encourage the raising of more hogs in this State.

Last year Arkansas produced 1,575,000 hogs. The new campaign is expected to increase this by a third of a

million. The committee will concentrate its efforts in the counties where cotton is the principal crop, in order to extend the diversified farming movement as much as possible.

Until 1914, when the war affected the cotton market, feed production in the State was limited and a large part of the money received for every cotton crop went North to buy feed. In 1914 the profitable farming movement was begun. So much has been accomplished, despite the subsequent high price of cotton, that now the State imports little feed and the backers of the movement feel sure that the new campaign will result in the production of enough more feed to provide for the increase in hogs urged.

LARGER FORTS FOR LOS ANGELES PORT

Senator Calder of New York, on Visit to Ft. MacArthur, Discusses Needed Protection

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Los Angeles is the most important city on the Pacific Coast, is the key to the great Southwest, center of a mighty agricultural and industrial territory, and it is the sense of the United States military authorities that the city should be given better military protection."

Such is the statement of United States Senator William M. Calder of New York, who came to Los Angeles to visit Ft. MacArthur and the Los Angeles harbor, says the Los Angeles Tribune.

"Ft. MacArthur is already the best equipped fortification in continental America," Senator Calder said. "I am not at liberty to discuss the details and character of the defenses at the fort, but in view of the growing importance of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles harbor as one of America's greatest seaports, I can safely state that these fortifications will be enlarged. Just how soon I would not venture to predict, as I do not know fully the plans of the War Department."

Senator Calder was chairman of the fortifications committee when Ft. MacArthur was projected, and later established.

"At that time I pointed out the necessity for a strong military post at Los Angeles," the Senator said, "and I still adhere to that conviction."

A number of conferences on the subject of coast defenses and more adequate military protection for Los Angeles have been held with Major-General Weaver by Senator Calder, the Senator said. General Weaver is in command of the coast artillery department of the Pacific Coast, and it was not long ago that he visited Ft. MacArthur and promised additional military improvements for Los Angeles.

Senator Calder said it was admitted by the war college and all military authorities in the United States that Los Angeles is the main strategic city in the Pacific Southwest.

For these reasons, he said, coupled with the marvelous growth of the city, it is absolutely certain that better military protection will be provided at no distant date.

EXPERTS DEFEND COLD STORAGE EGGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Two experts of the United States Government came to the defense of cold-storage eggs at the convention of the American Warehousemen's Association here. Dr. Mary E. Pennington, of the chemistry bureau, Department of Agriculture, told the delegates that cold-storage eggs were usually superior to those supposed to be "direct from farm to table." In an address on "Preservation of Eggs by Cold Storage," she pointed out that of the \$80,000,000 cases of eggs produced annually in the United States, 12,000,000 are placed in storage. "Investigation by the Department of Agriculture for 10 years show that 45 per cent are of first quality," said Dr. Pennington, "while of storage eggs, it is found that 90 per cent are firsts. The greatest waste occurs in eggs not stored."

"A cold storage stamp on eggs or produce is a mark of excellence," said Frank A. Hornum, a member of the Federal Food Administration, "and there is no reason for storage men attempting to circumvent the law."

PUBLIC TRADING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Constitutional Amendment Receiving Largest Majority in Recent Election Aims to Develop Food Resources of State

Final election figures show that the public trading amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution received the largest vote given any one of the three amendments passed upon by the voters in the state election of Nov. 7. All three amendments were approved, the vote on the public trading amendment being 261,119 to 51,826, on the absent voting amendment 231,905 to 76,709, and on the anti-aid amendment 206,329 to 130,357. In each of the 14 counties of the State there was a majority for each amendment.

The public trading amendment is as follows:

"The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessities of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions and the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the General Court shall determine."

This amendment was carried through the Constitutional Convention through the efforts of Henry Sterling, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Representative Martin M. Lomasney, after a broader measure, proposed by George W. Anderson, now interstate commerce commissioner, had failed. By the amendment, as adopted, the State or any of its cities or towns may not only open public markets but may raise cattle and maintain gardens and farms and any other means of providing food, and may also enter into any housing scheme that may seem advisable.

Limitation of the public enterprises thus authorized, to a "time of war, public exigency or distress," was found necessary to get the amendment through the Constitutional Convention. The radicals of the convention would gladly have had the amendment much more than a war-time measure, but could get no support for permanent establishments. They hope, however, that they can show the value of public trading while the war lasts. With successful beginnings, Mr. Sterling says, permanent results will follow.

The legislative program that will be undertaken following the adoption of the amendment leaders of the Federation of Labor are now considering. An attempt probably will be made to increase greatly the area of land cultivated in Massachusetts next year. As much to this end may be done by the Public Safety Committee, any legislative efforts will probably be made after that policy has been determined and will be in harmony with it.

By an act of the General Court, approved in May, 1916, Massachusetts cities have had power to establish and maintain "schools for instructing families and individuals by means of day, part-time or evening classes in

gardening, fruit growing, floriculture, poultry keeping, animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture and horticulture." This is broad enough to enable the proposed instruction to be followed by substantial additions to the State's food supplies, if the act had been followed by general establishment of the schools authorized. But attempts to arouse interest in the measures possible under the act have failed, it is said, because civil authorities, particularly school committees, would not take interest enough in the matter.

Mr. Sterling denies that there is anything socialistic in the creation of the Public Trading Amendment. The object is simply to help to increase the food supply and to meet the high cost of living by bringing producers and consumers closer together, he says. State action to this end, Mr. Sterling holds, is infinitely preferable to action by associations or by individuals, however powerful, acting alone.

Under the authority given in the act, for "the providing of shelter," an expansion of the State Homestead Commission's powers and duties may be made. This commission, created in 1911 by the General Court, received an appropriation of \$50,000 this year for "a demonstration or experiment in the construction of homes within the means of low-paid workers." A plot of several acres in Lowell has been selected for the homes, and the erection of 12 houses began in October.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN MEXICO DEPRESSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—As a consequence of the depressing condition of affairs that has lately overtaken the Mexican textile industry, a special commission representing the textile manufacturers of the entire republic intervened President Carranza on the afternoon of Nov. 13, for the purpose of petitioning the chief executive for a reconsideration of his recently issued decrees relating to the free importation of various kinds of goods affecting their business.

The expressed object of the decrees in question was to relieve the high prices demanded for the cheaper and more commonly used articles of clothing, and it was hoped to thereby render a special benefit to the poorer classes. The manufacturers now affirm, however, that, if the present system is allowed to continue in force, the future of the national textile industries will be endangered.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CHICAGO SPEAKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The address of Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States, before the Iroquois Club here tonight is awaited with interest, as it is intimated that he may touch on the probable attitude of the national Government toward the railways and big business generally. As his visit comes the day of the I. W. W. arrangements, he may also take occasion to outline and discuss the alien enemy situation.

The Store of Individuality

E. T. Slattery Co

ESTABLISHED IN 1867

Tremont St., Boston Opp. Boston Common

CHRISTMAS CLUB CHECKS
accepted in payment for merchandise.

Christmas Service

THE ATMOSPHERE of good will and the happy business of bestowing useful and beautiful gifts pervades the SLATTERY Christmas store. The convenience and ease of selection is equal to the sureness of satisfactory choosing.

NO MISTAKE CAN BE MADE in choosing gifts at SLATTERY'S, as practically everything in our Christmas gift stock is an article we carry every day in the year—those useful and ESSENTIAL things are the only patriotic gifts.

Women's Handkerchiefs Children's Handkerchiefs
Women's, Misses and Children's Fur Sets
Real Lace, Satin and Novelty Neckwear
Gloves for Women and Children
Jewelry Novelties Watches Soldier Kits

FOR THOSE OF A PRACTICAL TURN OF MIND

A Pretty Dress A Dancing Frock A Tailored Suit
A Smart Coat

Waists Negligees Sacques
French and Philippine Hand-Made Underwear
Washable Satin Camisoles and Undersilks
Silk Petticoats Sweaters Silk Scarves
Aprons and Dresses for Maids and Nurses

Fans Silverware Novelties Combs
Hundreds of Pretty Things for Infants
Silk Stockings Sports Hosiery
Beaded Bags Leather Bags Velvet Bags
The Best Imported and American Toilet Articles

GIFTS THAT MEN WILL APPRECIATE

Soldiers' and Civilians' Handkerchiefs
Neckties Mufflers Hosiery Gloves
Compact Utilities for Men in Uniform
Various Motoring Conveniences
Safety Razors and Shaving Accessories

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

1000 NEW BLOUSES On Sale Monday

Average Much Less Than Half Price

All new, fresh Blouses from three prominent makers. One makes only the finest blouses. The others the best in their particular grades. Hand-embroidered, braided and beaded chiffon and Georgette blouses—the finest of fabrics, beautiful models—details of work the very best. Tailored styles in Georgette in white and flesh. Plenty of blouses in all sizes. Plenty of Crepe de Chine. Without doubt the largest and best lot of blouses we have been able to offer at these low prices.

Regular prices, \$5.75 to \$35.00
\$3.50 \$4.50 \$9.50

SILK SCARFS

An assortment of about 110 fine silk scarfs, in a variety of colors and combinations in qualities that have been \$3.85
\$3.50. Now, each.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

CROSS
LONDON

Gifts Louder Than Words

We seldom tell our friends that we love them — but Christmas is an opportunity of proving the fact.

Friendship is a good fortune too uncommon to be enjoyed in silence.

As a token of friendship, gifts this year should be of real practical worth.

BILL FOLD, military leather, waterproof lining; secret bill pocket, three-card pocket, stamp pocket, 9 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches open, \$4.00. Case unlined, black pin Persian, \$2.25. Tan pigskin, \$2.50.

SEWING and KNITTING BASKET, "Coolie Hat" design, plaited raffia, natural color, silk lining, amber shell knitting needles, \$6.75.

ENVELOPE BAG, black patent leather, silk lining, framed coin compartment, purse and mirror, extra outside pocket; 4 1/4 x 7 inches, \$7.25.

TOILET CASE; tan waterproof army-cloth; white rubber lining; military and shaving brushes, comb, tooth brush in guard, cream, soap and wash cloth; 8 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches; complete, \$5.00.

MONEY BELT, for men, grey mocha, \$3.00. Tan linen, 75 cents.

SPURS, officers' regulation solid nickel, per pair, \$3.00.

BONNET BOX, for women, black enamel cloth covering, leather binding, cretonne lining, pocket inside cover, bolts and lock, 20-inch diameter, 9 inches deep, \$9.00.

Cross Merchandise Certificate—made to any amount—permits recipient to make own selection. (Redeemable at our London store.)

Mark Cross Company
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
145 Tremont St., Boston
Det. Temple Place and West St.
204 Fifth Ave., 203 Broadway, New York
20 Regent Street, London

HUNDRED I. W. W.'S GOING ON TRIAL

Important Step in Government's
Work to Stamp Out Disloyal
Activities Is Reached in To-
day's Chicago Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second stage of this Government's attempt to stamp out the anti-American activities of the Industrial Workers of the World takes place here this morning, when 106 members of the I. W. W. are arraigned before Federal Judge K. M. Landis at 10:30 o'clock.

The event is regarded as historic making. "This," said a high federal official, "is probably the greatest number of defendants arraigned since the beginning of the American Government growing out of an attempt to overthrow the Government. It is one of the most unusual cases in the history of English-speaking jurisprudence. Men have been tried here and there for treason in the past, but never at any time before have so many men been tried together for striking at the very existence of the Government."

These 106 men and women are charged by the Government with executing unlawful and felonious conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement as an organization of persons under the name of Industrial Workers of the World, and are accused of offenses against the existence of the Government, the elective franchise and civil rights of citizens, and the operations of the Government under the Criminal Code and Espionage Act.

Arraignment and pleas follow indictment of 166 members of the I. W. W. several months ago. Of the 106 apprehended all but 15 have been held in jail, including William D. Haywood, the general secretary-treasurer and militant head of the organization. Efforts to get the bonds reduced, made by counsel for I. W. W. members in certain cases, were futile. For some time the I. W. W.'s under arrest and those transported here were all confined under one roof, but threats of trouble led the Government to break the party up into small groups and distribute them in jails in nearby cities.

Last night the I. W. W.'s in detention were brought back to Chicago, and this morning they are taken to the Federal Building in wagons under escort of secret service men and the city police.

The 15 who have been out on bond include such prominent figures in the movement as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Arthur Giovannitti of New York and Joseph J. Ettor of Philadelphia. Some attempt on the part of counsel for the I. W. W. to halt the prosecution of the case is anticipated this morning. After the arrest of ring-leaders in the nation-wide raid of last summer, I. W. W.'s who were not taken into custody established a defense committee, established it at national headquarters here and have since been sending out propaganda appealing to labor, particularly to union labor, to aid the defense.

The case is being handled for the Government by District Attorney Charles F. Clyde, and Frank K. Nebeker of Utah and Clyde Porter of Iowa, specially detailed as special attorneys-general for the purpose.

Accomplice Testifies

Witness in Kalschmidt Conspiracy
Trial Tells of Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Franz Haesling has testified that he agreed to help his employer in the attempt to blow up the railroad tunnel at Port Huron while he was employed by Albert Kalschmidt at the Marine City Salt Company's works.

His testimony was the third important link in the chain the Government is weaving around the six alleged German bomb plotters on trial in Federal Court here as conspirators. With that of Sergeant Jacobus and Richard Herman, the testimony links all the defendants together in organized attempts to destroy munition plants or military structures in this country and Canada.

Haesling's testimony, for the first time, seriously involved Mrs. Ida Kalschmidt Neef, who, Haesling said, induced him to enter the bomb plots for her brother. Herman's story involved Mrs. Karl Schmidt, the other woman defendant.

Kenneth H. Inman, a boy of Rome, Mich., identified a fuse he said was dropped by another defendant, Franz Respa, father of Charles Respa, serving a life sentence in a Canadian prison for the dynamiting of the Peabody plant at Windsor.

With the few remaining witnesses for the Government on hand, Dist. Atty. John E. Kinnane expects to complete his case soon and the defense will then be revealed. It has been indicated that one defendant, Fritz Neef, husband of Kalschmidt's sister, will attempt to shield himself by a complete confession. The defense is also attempting to prove that the \$25,000 the Government has shown was paid Albert Kalschmidt by Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador and his aides, von Papen and Wolf von Igel, was used to purchase the salt company at Marine City, Mich.

Peoples Council Activity

Local Branches Appear to Be Channels for Sending Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Circulation through the country of the extremely disloyal

literature the Peoples Council is getting up in New York City is apparently being accomplished through the agency of the local councils or local branches. This method is indicated by the distribution here of Peoples Council publications through the central branch of the Chicago Peoples Council.

Recently, with an invitation to attend a meeting of the central branch of the council here, was mailed out a copy of the Bulletin of the Peoples Council. Its first page was given to a peace article by Scott Nearing, head of the council, and to an appeal for increased circulation. This contained the statement: "The Bulletin does not depend upon the mails and it cannot easily be suppressed. Let us make it in good time the most widely-circulated publication in the radical field. Meanwhile let us make it a weekly. There is no profit in printing the Bulletin. It pays its own way in order that it may live and bring about real democracy, social and industrial, and a people's peace."

Prior to that, a referendum asking "Who do you think would best represent the American people at the peace conference?" and also asking for contributions got into circulation through the local organization. This was also a New York issuance. The local council appears also to have gotten up some literature of its own. Nothing is now being done here to interrupt its activity, meetings continuing at regular intervals.

More India Plot Evidence

Bernstorff Letters Show Arms Were
Purchased for Germans in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In view of the contention by the German Government that the shipment of munitions to the Allies from the United States was a breach of neutrality, the claim by former German Ambassador von Bernstorff that the German Government had purchased large quantities of arms and ammunition here for the use of German troops in East Africa was received with surprise when letters from Bernstorff to Secretary R. W. Lansing to this effect were introduced as evidence yesterday in the German-Hindu plot trials now going on here.

When the \$500,000 cargo of arms aboard the schooner Annie Larsen, which, according to evidence introduced yesterday, had been purchased in New York through agents of the German Embassy and which the prosecution claim were destined for India, were seized by the United States authorities at Hogueham, Wash., Ambassador von Bernstorff sent the following letter, dated German Embassy: Cedarhurst, N. Y., July 2, 1915.

To Secretary of State Lansing.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:
With regard to the various reports concerning the seizure of the schooner Annie Larsen at Hogueham, Wash., I wish to inform you confidentially that the arms and ammunition carried by the above mentioned schooner have been purchased by my Government months ago through the Krupp agency in New York for shipment to German East Africa. As it was impossible to ship this cargo openly without arousing the suspicion of enemy cruisers, we accepted the offer of a shipping agency in San Francisco to deliver these goods at their destination, leaving to him all the details of the transaction.

(Signed) J. BERNSTORFF.
Instead of going to German East Africa, however, the Annie Larsen remained off the Mexican coast waiting, according to the prosecution, to transport the arms to the steamer Maverick and having missed the latter put in at the Washington port.

In other letters to Secretary Lansing introduced in evidence, Count von Bernstorff requested that the cargo be turned over to German officials and offered to pay storage charges and claimed that, although the German Government owned the arms, he knew nothing about how they were shipped.

In court today Harcharan Das, formerly connected with the Hindustan Gadar, the paper published here by Ramchandra, who is alleged to be the chief Hindu conspirator, identified Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken, former attaché of the German consulate here, as the man who had taken 5000 circulars from the Gadar office for distribution among the Hindu soldiers in France. These circulars, it appears, told the Hindu soldiers the Germans were their friends and called upon them to lay down their arms and run to the German lines. They were to be distributed among the Hindu soldiers from German aeroplanes.

Captain Duquesne Held

Bail Fixed at \$50,000 Because of
Alleged Enemy Connections

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Fredericks, better known as "Capt. Fritz Joubert Duquesne," has been held in \$50,000 bail by Judge Crain in General Sessions on a charge of fraudulently submitting a false proof of fire insurance claim, but more particularly because it is said "he has been identified and connected with the enemies of this country." The prisoner is also known as Capt. Claude Stoughton of the British Army.

District Attorney Swann has issued the following statement explaining the necessity for holding Duquesne in such high bail: "Bail was fixed at \$50,000 by Judge Crain upon the statement made in open court by Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg that the neutrality squad had informed the district attorney that it had information in its possession showing that the defendant was identified and connected with the enemies of this country, and that if bail in a lesser sum were fixed, by reason of the defendant's connections, he would be able to obtain the bail and probably not be within the jurisdiction of the court at the time he was wanted for trial."

When his effects were searched Dis-

trict Attorney Swann announced they found the following document, written in German:

"Managua, May 5, 1915.

"It is a pleasure to me to commend in the highest manner to my countrymen Mr. Fritz Duquesne, captain of engineers in the Boer Army. He has in many circumstances rendered notable services to our good German cause. (Signed) 'Ubersozig, 'Imperial Vice Consul.'"

The uniform of a captain of the British Army also was found in his room, Mr Swann said, and before his arrest he had posed as an officer in the Australian Light Horse Cavalry, appeared in the uniform of an officer of that army and pretended to have recently come from the front.

"Capt. Duquesne was arrested after an investigation of his story that he had lost \$33,000 worth of moving picture films in a fire in a Brooklyn storage warehouse in 1916," Mr. Swann stated. "He had fire insurance policies covering this loss and submitted proofs of claim to the various insurance companies issuing these policies. The specific charge, however, on which he was indicted was for presenting a false proof of claim to one of the companies."

Mrs. O'Hare Sentenced

Convicted of Seditious Utterances She
Is Given Five Years' Imprisonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Judge Joseph Martin Wade, of Des Moines, Iowa, in the federal court here, has sentenced Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare of St. Louis, Mo., to five years' imprisonment in the Missouri State Prison, Jefferson City, and to pay the costs of her trial. Mrs. O'Hare was convicted a week ago of seditious utterances in a speech made at Bowman last July.

Judge Wade read the reports from the post office department at Washington, telling of the necessity for the exclusion from the mails of the paper "Social Revolution" which Mrs. O'Hare formerly edited. The post office department stated that it considered Mrs. O'Hare an extremist of that wing of the Socialist party that is looked upon as doing much to interfere with the Government.

The judge also produced a letter from the Department of Justice at St. Louis, Mo., giving the record of the Socialist convention held there last summer, when Mrs. O'Hare was chairman of the committee which introduced resolutions so radical that Joseph Spargo and other temperate Socialists left the party. These resolutions urged congressmen to vote against all war appropriations, urged laboring classes to use massed resistance to conscription, declared the entrance of the United States into the war the most dishonorable act in the Nation's history, and insisted that the people had not been consulted and that the war was purely capitalist.

The Department of Justice wrote Judge Wade that it would be glad to learn she had received a life sentence, as it regarded her as one of the Government's most dangerous enemies. Judge Wade related how Mrs. O'Hare in St. Louis last summer had told Socialists, convening there, to go as far as they liked, for St. Louis was against the war and the authorities would be afraid to molest them.

Mrs. O'Hare addressed the court one hour in her own behalf, declaring that the trial and conviction was arranged by war profiteers to remove from their path a woman, dangerous to their cause, and reaffirming her loyalty to and support of President Wilson. She insisted that she could be of more service out of prison than in, especially when her incarceration would add to the social unrest and discord.

Exceptions in Plot Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Counsel for Gustav H. Jacobsen, Albert Wehde, George Paul Boehm and Lal Gupta, three German-Americans and a Hindu convicted and sentenced in the first of the India plot trials here, has indicated that a bill of exceptions will be filed today as preliminary to an appeal.

Hindu Under Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Charged with fomenting a revolution in India against Great Britain, Naranjan Das, highly educated and extremely reticent, was arrested at Tucson on Friday and turned over to United States officials. The Hindu will be sent to San Francisco for trial with others of his countrymen on charge of conspiracy.

ONTARIO'S GIFT FOR HALIFAX RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A meeting of citizens called by Mayor Church to discuss plans for relieving sufferers from the Halifax disaster resulted in a grant from the Province of Ontario of \$200,000 and \$100,000 from the city, both amounts to be immediately drawn upon.

A permanent committee has been formed to carry on relief work as long as it is required, embracing the Provincial Government, City of Toronto, Board of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Trades and Labor Council, Rotary Club, women's societies, Patriotic Fund, Canadian and British Red Cross, and other interests.

TELEPHONE CONFERENCES

Conferences between the executives of the New England Telephone Company and the wage committee of Boston Telephone Operators Union have been terminated, and the local union of the company's employees in the Boston and metropolitan district last night voted to summon one of its international officers to this city to take charge of the situation.

PLATTSBURG MEN AT CAMP DEVENS

Three Hundred and Sixty Grad-
uates of Second Training
Camp Arrive at Ayer and Are
Distributed Among Regiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Three hundred and sixty Plattsburg men, graduates of the second training camp, arrived here today, reporting to Maj. Harry Hodges division adjutant. Among the number were several men formerly in the regular service. Every State in the Union was represented by the men ranging from second lieutenants to majors all having commissions in the United States Reserve Corps and the United States Army.

Many of the men neglected to bring coats and blankets, no provision being made for this equipment by the War Department, and there was a hurried rush to secure the necessary articles. The men were assigned to the infantry regiments, the artillery, and the depot brigade for line and staff duty. The majors being assigned to field duty.

Today's arrivals in camp included nine recruits from Massachusetts and one from New Hampshire. They were assigned to the depot brigade.

Lieut. John Keough of the quartermaster corps, and camp postal agent, has requested that no more magazines devoted to women's interests be sent to the camp. They take up much space needed for the transaction of postal business, and are never read by the men, who prefer current magazines. Over 300 sacks of reading arrive in camp each month, some 60,000 magazines being sent to regular subscribers among the men.

At an early hour this morning, the members of the three hundred and fourteenth infantry, "Connecticut's Own," and comprising 2100 members, left for the Shirley rifle range, and were distributed by range officers to the 200-yard ranges, where each man fired 10 rounds, several good scores being made. For the first time in the history of any military organization in camp, shooting on the ranges will be held on Sunday. Men who are forced to give up their week-end leave will have the time made up to them later.

Today was observed as a general clean-up day in camp, and after the grounds had been policed, there was an official inspection.

Various phases of welfare work relating to Camp Devens were discussed at a meeting attended by representatives of 28 organizations and agencies held yesterday in the Hostess House, with Dr. Endicott Peabody presiding. Social, recreational, and religious activities were considered, and reports of work accomplished were given from several of the societies. These related what is being done in various ways to make camp life agreeable for the enlisted men, and in each, cooperation with one another was emphasized.

Mrs. Mary Maloney, an agent of the State Board of Charities who is working in Ayer, made a plea for standardizing rates between the town and camp, and it was charged that excessive rates are often asked by the drivers. Action was taken to see what can be done to improve conditions which the selectmen of Ayer state they are powerless to effect.

Col. C. H. Estes, in command of the military police, told of the work his department is doing, and said that he had been given the most cordial cooperation from people and officials in all the surrounding towns, but he expressed regret that the cities of Lowell and Fitchburg, in voting on the liquor question, had not cooperated with the wishes of the War Department in stopping the sale of intoxicants in the zone about the camp.

A report of the work being done by the probation officials was presented by Thomas F. Mullen of Ayer, and it was shown that undesirable persons are quickly ordered from town or else taken into custody by the officials.

F. H. Raymond, a Red Cross representative, told of the distribution of sweaters, writers, and mufflers among the soldiers, and of the work which is being done by many volunteers in connection with his department.

Miss Grace Bristol of the Ayer Girls' Club described entertainments provided for the enlisted men by the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, and a representative of the Odd Fellows said

that his order is entertaining many men each week.

Work along public safety lines was reported by H. H. Putnam, and Mrs. Annette Griggs described what the Hostess House is doing for the officers, soldiers, and their families.

A fine account of the activities of the Major Willard House was presented by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, representing the Special Aid Society. Next spring the accommodations will be increased by remodeling the barn.

A large contingent of Plattsburg officers is expected to arrive in camp either today or tomorrow, and they will be distributed among the regiments throughout the cantonment. Upon arrival, the men, about 360 in all, will report to division headquarters, and quarters will be assigned them.

Capt. Norman Harrower of Worcester who was transferred from the depot brigade to the intelligence department at division headquarters, has taken charge of the censoring of dispatches sent to the various newspapers, succeeding Maj. George M. Pack, division ordnance officer.

Maj. W. H. Neil of the three hundred and third infantry, is now division range officer in place of Lieut.-Col. C. A. Romeyn, who has been given other duties in connection with one of the division schools.

A new refreshment booth which will be a popular rendezvous for soldiers has been opened at Ayer. The new house will afford a place where enlisted men and their visitors may secure a light lunch, at cost prices. Much generosity has been shown in fitting up the place, and those in charge are Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Evelyn P. Coe, secretary; Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, treasurer; Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr., Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnston, Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, Mrs. Carl S. Stillman, Mrs. M. B. Stewart, and others.

Barred Zones Discussed

Colonel Howze Confers With Of-
ficials in Rhode Island

Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff at northeastern army headquarters, is in conference today with agents of the Department of Justice of the State of Rhode Island and other authorities, including the United States Deputy Marshal of that State, with regard to the patrol of the barred zone districts in Rhode Island. Similar conferences recently have been held with Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts federal authorities, and these will continue from time to time. Colonel Howze is in favor of volunteer work upon the part of citizens who are familiar with their own districts, and whom he believes could cooperate with officials in keeping a close surveillance of the sections now being guarded.

The first consignment of men for the pigeon division have been forwarded to training stations, where experts will instruct them in the care of pigeons for war service. About 25 men are needed for this division. In the absence of Col. Daniel F. Carr, signal officer, Capt. Foster Veitenheimer has charge of his office.

The last consignment of recruits for the quartermaster training school left for Jacksonville, Fla., last night. There were 75 men in the party and in all about 350 men have been forwarded from Boston.

It was announced at northeastern headquarters today that a unit of women telephone operators will be organized in the signal corps for immediate service in France. Applicants must speak the English and French languages, and they will wear the same uniform prescribed for army nurses. In addition to their pay, they will receive the same allowances as nurses for headquarters and rations.

No further applications as aerial observers will be received by Lieut. Lester Watson, aeronautical officer, as hereafter these men will be selected from the signal corps. No more young men under 30 years will be accepted as non-fliers, Lieutenant Watson announced.

United States Guard Bill

Announcement received in Boston from Washington that President Wilson has signed a bill creating a United States guard, came as a surprise to members of the recently formed State Guard of Massachusetts, of which Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames is in command, and that organization is uncertain as to what is to become of it.

Major-General Ames, in discussing the new plan, said he had not received

full particulars of the bill. He said it would be some time before the new organization can be formed, and that its maintenance will involve millions of dollars, in his estimation. He also said that he saw no reason why the men cannot be detailed for service from the state guard.

The state guard companies from Chelsea and Everett relieved the East Boston companies yesterday noon, taking their places in the barred zones along the water front.

Big List of Recruits Signed

Recruiting stations in Boston broke all previous records yesterday which was the last day of voluntary enlistment for men of draft age in military or naval service. The army recruiting station sent away the largest consignment of recruits in its history, 711 men being forwarded to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and other training stations.

More than 75 men applied at the navy station, and practically all were accepted. Only eight out of 46 applicants for the Marine Corps were able to pass the examinations, and they will be forwarded to training posts on Monday.

Fourteen registrants from Brookline have been ordered to Ft. Warren for duty in the Coast Artillery Corps. They will report at selection board headquarters on Wednesday and will at once proceed to their destination.

Legal Advisory Board Meets

Chief Justice Wilfrid Bolster of the Municipal Court presided at a meeting of the 650 members of legal advisory boards who are to assist the registrants under the selective service act in filling out the questionnaires held yesterday at the Boston City Club. The rules and regulations governing the registration were carefully gone over, and special attention was called to claims which may be made on the grounds of dependents.

Recruiting for the Eighth

Tomorrow will be the last day men of Greater Boston will have an opportunity to enlist in the eighth regiment of infantry, now stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., at the Cambridge Armory as Chester W. Lufkin, who has been recruiting in this city several weeks for this regiment, announced today that he will conclude his campaign tomorrow. He says that 50 men have been recruited in Greater Boston to date.

Men to Report at Yaphank

According to instruction issued last night by Maj. William F. Flynn, commander of the Harvard regiment, the 45 Harvard men chosen for the third training camp to open on Jan. 5, 1918, will report at Yaphank, N. Y., instead of at Plattsburg.

The students in Military Science Course 2 are now drilling in the Commonwealth Armory, the drills being supervised by Lieut. A. Morize.

Mr. Burgess Enters Service

W. Starling Burgess, head of the Burgess company, Marblehead, Mass., manufacturers of airplanes, has severed his connection with the concern for the period of the war and will enter the government service with the rank of lieutenant-commander in charge of a branch of nautical construction in the navy.

FUNDS FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

Funds are being raised by a committee of Boston residents, headed by Miss Elizabeth S. Crafts, 19 Commonwealth Avenue, in order to send a check to Marchal Joffre, "the hero of the Marne" who is president of the Fatherless Children of France, for the benefit of these children. It is said that this is the only war relief organization that Marchal Joffre has permitted to use his name in the raising of funds. Cards drawn by Bontet de Nonvel, the painter of children, are being sold by Miss Crafts as one means of raising the money for the gift. Allan Forbes, 31 State Street, is treasurer of the fund.

SEAMAN IS SENTENCED

Bernard Robinson was fined \$38 and sentenced to four days' imprisonment, for refusing to put out lights and closing a port hole on a transatlantic steamer in the U-boat zone, in the United States District Court in Boston today. Robinson is a seaman and this case is one of the first involving a violation of regulations governing vessels in the submarine zone to come before the United States Court in Boston.

DRAFT RULES GO INTO EFFECT

Statement by General Crowder—
Great Rush to Volunteer in
the Past Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new selective draft regulations become effective today. Reports to the provost marshal general's office last night from all over the country indicated that everything was in readiness for sending out the questionnaires to eligible.

All men of draft age who applied for enlistment in the army before noon today will be listed as volunteers, even though the process of recruiting cannot be finished until Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has decided.

The new rules prohibit voluntary enlistments, and officials noted with interest the recruiting returns for the last 10 days. It is estimated that more than 50,000 men have enlisted in the army in that time. In peace times the yearly enlistments seldom exceed 20,000 men. Complete figures for the two weeks have not been compiled, but it is believed they will amount to at least one-sixth of the total enlistment of 328,143 since the United States entered the war.

General Crowder made the following statement on the new classification:

"The great task of classifying our country's man power begins today. The plan has been made, the machine has been built, and with the loyal cooperation of the local boards, so amply demonstrated by their past accomplishments, the millions of registrants will, within 60 days, stand marshaled for places in the world's war, each in the class to which his economic status entitles him.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in predicting the absolute success of the classification system. From every part of the country has come praise for the plan. It will provide armies in a steady stream, armies built from the body politic by the body politic."

COUNCIL OF ALLIED NAVIES IS CREATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admiral Benson in a cablegram message to the Navy Department has announced the creation of an allied naval council to coordinate the naval operations of all the nations at war against Germany.

Members of the council, established in accordance with the plans of the interallied conference, will report to their respective governments with recommendations for action.

The council will be composed of the Minister of Marine and the chief of the naval staff of each country. As the meetings must be held in Europe, flag officers designated by their governments will represent the United States and Japan.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry FOR Holiday Gifts

Diamond Ring Specials
\$25 to \$100
Finest pure white diamonds of striking brilliancy. Other special values from \$100 to \$300.

Liberty Bonds and Christmas Club Checks Accepted as Cash.

Bracelet Watches
Waltham convertible style; can be worn as bracelet or on pin.
\$12 to \$25
20-year gold filled cases. Guaranteed to keep good time.

Our prices are always as low and the quality as good as any in Boston.

Diamond Pendants
At Very Special Values
\$5 to \$25
Others set with pearls, amethysts, sapphires, etc., to \$10.

Hundreds of other useful and practical gifts honest in quality and price.

The E. B. Horn Co.
Established in 1839
429 Washington St., Boston
Open Evenings.

Lamson & Hubbard
FURS
That are Reliable and Most Useful for
Christmas Gifts
Make early selections. It will be to your advantage. We also carry a most excellent line of Gloves, Caps, Canes, etc. Prices most reasonable.
Send for Our New Catalogue
92 Bedford Street, Boston

EXAMINATION OF AUSTRIAN ISSUE

Herr Fleisch Says Internal Composition of Dual Monarchy Cause of All European Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—Herr Siegfried Fleisch, who before the war was the editor of a Munich periodical known as the Kritische Tribune, has contributed an article to the Freie Zeitung pointing out what he considers to be the danger of an overlooking of the Austrian question. The internal composition of Austria-Hungary, he writes, has been, and will remain, the cause of all European unrest, if the monarchy continues to exist in any form. Anyone who sets out to examine the so-called Austrian question must free himself, above all, from the nationalist prejudices of the different races embraced in the Danubian Monarchy. The question must be regarded from the European standpoint. A clear insight must be gained into what Austria-Hungary represents in the Europe of the Twentieth Century. Account must be taken of the dangerous agitations and the irreconcilable conflicts that arise from its present structure. It is necessary to prove that the existence or non-existence of Austria-Hungary constitutes a problem that interests not only Italy, Serbia, Rumania, and Germany, but which affects simultaneously and equally the interests of France and England, and indeed of the rest of Europe and of the world; that it is not a question of an inner-political problem, but a question of foreign policy that will affect in the highest degree the development of the history of Europe after the war.

No one will wish to deny that the democratization of Germany, for instance, is not only an inner-political concern of the German people, but that the historical development of all nations is also bound up with it. The same is true with regard to the democratization of Austria-Hungary. The difference, however, consists in the fact that Germany, homogeneous as she is, except, of course, for the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the Poles, and the Danes, would immediately find her balance in going over to democracy. The State structure of Germany, as a national State, contains no element that would make a process of democratization appear impossible, whereas the dissolution of the State as a whole into its ethnic entities is a necessary preliminary to the democratization of the Austrian crown lands.

A few examples must suffice here to illustrate the situation. Supposing that the Austrian half of the monarchy were to decide upon a policy of autonomy (for the various nationalities); the immediate result would be that the Croats of Hungary would strive for union with their brethren in Austria. Supposing that after severe struggles that were realized, who could prevent the Serbo-Croats from striving for their ethnic union with Serbia, whose constitution would be sure to correspond more with their national character than would the compromise settlement Austria would have been compelled to introduce without satisfying any party entirely? The same argument holds good with regard to the Italian territories, whose aspirations for autonomy would continually encounter the obstinate opposition of the other nationalities united with them in the same crown lands.

In a series of severe struggles and to the accompaniment of the permanent disturbance of the whole of Europe, there would inevitably take place that same process which developed in Turkey, and which permanently converted the Balkans into the storm center of Europe. Were a solution of the question in this sense possible, we should have been able from 1848 onward to distinguish the signs of it, and to have observed its development since 1870. What we witnessed, however, was the contrary. Even the latest developments prove that; for instance, the amnesty, wrung from the authorities by the Austrian nationalities, is not possible in Hungary; in order to render it possible to push the state coach further on its way permanent recourse has to be made to paragraph 14 of the Constitution, which enables laws to be enacted by royal decree alone, as the state of internal corruption renders constitutional cooperation impossible. The Emperor ascends the throne without taking the oath to the Constitution, and all this because the internal character of this state organization is built upon a purely dynastic and militarist foundation. Any reform of a democratic kind would undermine the State as a whole, and would bring nearer its inevitable dissolution. Hence that dissolution is necessary in order to render democratization possible.

Austria is thus the only section of Europe whose nature offers insurmountable obstacles to every progressive movement. It is, in consequence, also the hotbed in which all the poisonous growths of the old Europe have been able to spring up undisturbed. There have been developed in full strength and without limitation of any kind the chauvinistic ideas of the various nationalities, and it is possible to distinguish the most extraordinary developments, we see oppressed nationalities compelled, in order to avoid complete subjection, to challenge vigorously the rights of other nationalities, hence the curious relationship of Austria-Hungary to the states on her borders. As the different ethnic entities in Austria feel themselves attracted to the neighboring state to whose nationality they belong, the only possible relation between that state and the monarchy is either that of an alliance, or of latent or open warfare. An alliance with a view to enlarging its own sphere of influence by means of slow penetration carried on through the medium of its unredeemed brethren (as in the case of Germany), or a war for the liberation of those brethren, and for

the attainment of the natural frontier (as in the case of Italy and Serbia). Up to the outbreak of war Austrian policy succeeded, by dint either of alliances or intrigue, in holding its own; against the outer world that shrank from venturing into this spider's web of unlimited possibilities. The monarchy was also used as a buffer state between the imperialist aspirations of its neighbors. This position in European politics, however, means nothing less than an eternal postponing of the solution of a dangerous question. It is therefore clear that a state which today still bases its existence on theories outgrown in the evolution of mankind must disappear if it is not to constitute a permanent obstacle to human progress. It is no longer possible to postpone the solution of this question, since one of the objects of the battle being fought out today is to solve those problems that, from fear of a world war, remained undecided during past generations, although the existence of many things had already been recognized as immoral. To uphold after this war theories that constituted the main reason for its outbreak would be to sin against mankind. The war must smooth the way for a free and peaceful development of the nations, and must loose all the chains that bound us to times and systems already outgrown in spirit by human progress. Austria, which has already lost, in 1848, the capacity to exist by herself, would long since have been unable to maintain herself had it not been for the support of all the governments of Europe. To allow her to exist after the war out of petty political opportunism, such as is known to governments, but not to peoples, would be a sin against the future peace.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO CITY OF CHRISTIANIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The well-known Norwegian shipowner, Christopher Hannevig Jr., who has amassed a very large fortune by successful speculations during the war, is setting a wonderful example of civic spirit. He has placed a sum of kr. 1,000,000 at the disposal of the sculptor, Gustav Vigeland, thus enabling him to carry out his plans for a fountain, in their entirety. Norway has had reason to be proud of this wonderful sculptor, but unfortunately financial considerations have placed limits upon the realization of many of the conceptions of his genius. Years ago, when the town of Christiania decided to buy his fountain, which comprises a group of figures requiring years of work and a very large expenditure, every one realized that in order to carry out his design in the best possible manner, much more was required in the shape of the building of terraces, the erection of imposing stone groups and the production of the characteristic mosaics which should form the framework round the real fountain. All this is now made possible by Mr. Hannevig's munificent gift.

A few days after he had surprised the citizens of Christiania by this generosity, they woke up to find that he had also insured the town an opera house, by offering to provide the site and the building which, it is estimated, will involve a sum of over kr. 7,000,000, his only condition being that his plans are to be approved. The opera house is to be erected opposite the new Town Hall, which is now being built, facing the harbor. It is Mr. Hannevig's intention to have a modern business house next the opera house, and care will be taken to secure harmony of architecture between the three buildings.

INDIAN RESERVATION PRODUCTION AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Gen. H. F. Robinson, superintendent of Indian irrigation service for the fifth district, reports greatly increased production on the Indian reservations of New Mexico, Colorado, Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. The Bureau of Indian Affairs created within itself an irrigation branch of the service, which has undertaken a thorough and systematic development of the irrigation resources of the Indian reservations. Six of the irrigation projects already completed have brought 21,371 acres under cultivation. Increased water supply has been obtained by the development of springs and water holes and by the conservation of the scanty supply of water found in the desert. This is supplemented by the drilling or digging of wells for domestic and stock purposes. In a few localities artesian wells have been developed.

A Gift Shop With Individuality

Is it not true that some stores develop an individuality which customers perhaps unthinkingly come to recognize as individual traits and characteristics?

We want our customers to think of this establishment not only as an organization, but as a friend, always ready and willing to serve to the best of its ability—as we still have occasionally some wonderful pieces coming from Russia, and a gift (whether expensive or not) coming from the Russian Importing Co. is doubly appreciated by the recipient.

You will find here an unlimited array of gifts in Silverware, Jewelry, Antique and Modern—Copper and Brass—Embroidered Linens, Crashes and Hand-made Laces—Toys.

Remember our January Linen and Lace Sale
Russian Importing Company
Established 1903 452 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

FUNDS FOR JEWISH RELIEF FORWARDED

Committee Announces Distribution, Through State Department—Suffering Is Widespread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The joint distribution committee of the Jewish War Relief Committee, which is waging a campaign for \$5,000,000, announced recently that \$100,000 was to be sent to Russia at once, and that \$50,000 of this amount had already gone. It also announced that \$300,000 had been forwarded, with the sanction of the State Department, to Poland, which is under German domination, for the immediate relief of the war victims there. Funds were also sent to Galicia, Rumania and Palestine, to aid the destitute and starving. Whatever has been forwarded, it was announced, was sent through the State Department of this country. This announcement was the result of several inquiries as to whether the money now being raised for Jewish war relief is being sent to Russia.

The American Legation in Copenhagen, in a telegram to the State Department at Washington, states that the suffering of the Jews in Poland and Lithuania is beyond description. It states that they want food, clothing and fuel. It tells that only 21,000 children out of 90,000 are in homes in Warsaw, the others begging in the streets. Jewish girls beg soldiers for bread, and are exposed to the greatest dangers. Of 340,000 Jews, 224,000 receive public help, money and food. Among these are many who formerly owned from 50,000 to 60,000 rubles.

The telegram describes Lithuania as being in worse condition, the sufferers in occupied districts numbering more than 1,500,000. In Palestine there are about 60,000 destitute, many living in fields, with winter approaching.

VANCOUVER AND THE VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—One of the remarkable phases of the Canadian Victory Loan campaign, which closed in Canada last Saturday night at 12 o'clock, was the fact that Vancouver, within the city limits achieved \$7,250,000, or double the amount allotted when the loan was put out, and a quota of subscribers of one person in five of the total population. The notable thing about this is that Vancouver 18 months ago was suffering from business stagnation due to the slump of real estate caused by the war. Yet, in such a short space of time the city has so far recovered as to subscribe \$7,250,000 to the Victory Loan, all of which was new money, none of the subscribers turning in first or second Canadian war loans as part payment on this third.

It is a most striking financial record, and establishes once more Vancouver's position as a great Canadian center. The fact that \$30,000,000 is now being expended for shipbuilding here has aided materially in the city's rehabilitation. To the loan the Province as a whole contributed \$17,820,519, its quota being \$12,000,000.

PATRIOTIC ITALIAN MANIFESTOES ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Among the many patriotic manifestoes issued, the following may be cited as especially noteworthy. Members of the Italian Parliament at present in Rome, to the number of 346, have signed the following declaration:

"Italians! The hard vicissitudes of war have allowed the enemy to trample upon the extreme outskirts of the country. As representatives of the nation we sent our first greeting to the people of Venetia, admirable in their historic patriotism and sublime in their endurance of undeserved misfortune. From their heart comes only one cry, 'Save the country, drive the enemy from the soil he is profaning.' This cry of trust and of suffering, which has already found an echo in the hearts of our loyal and powerful allies, is a guide and a law to us, the army, the Parliament and the Government. Every citizen who does not deny the mother country must fulfill the duty imposed upon him by this solemn hour, remembering that harm caused by weakness and discord. Neither substance nor life would be safe in a subdued country, as the sad history of the war teaches. The unity

of all Italians answers our fraternal appeal, and it is answered by the people of the fields and of the workshops. Their legitimate progress would find fatal obstruction in defeat and in servitude. With all discord overcome, let us follow the traditions of our country with renewed faith, and let us reawaken the glorious days of the national risorgimento, when, in order to achieve the unity of the country, the King, Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi, the captain of the people, joined together in one united will and action, and all honest convictions were fused into one single longing and into one single thought. Italy cannot be conquered. She must continue her mission of civilization in the world."

The Naval League has published a patriotic manifestation which ends with the following passage: "The hour is a serious one. May the seriousness of the time be confronted with virile hearts and with that calmness which is the virtue of the strong. Let every one fulfill his duty as an Italian, overcoming all seditions and provocations, uniting all our energies with loyal intention, and with hearts full of faith and pride. Let us strengthen and increase with our every breath our active and fruitful work of propaganda and of confidence. Let us once more harmoniously combine our hearts, our minds, and ourselves in one single band, governed by one single thought, bent all of us on the same great undertaking; let us eagerly continue our work of keeping alive the flame of an unshakable faith and of making it the powerful motive and educating force of the national soul."

The well-known national society, Dante Alighieri, has addressed a circular to its committees, which opens by saying that if the course of events runs less prosperously, the will of the Italians is unshaken. It states that the enemy will find the Italian people ready to defend their rights, their right, their honor, and the civilization of the world. The unity of the country, rendered stronger in the hour of greatest trial, and the valor of their soldiers will give the same answer to the invaders that their ancestors gave in the memorable periods of their history.

"WAR PORTIONS" ON DINING CARS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lackawanna Railroad has started the plan of serving "war portions" to its dining-car patrons as optional alternatives to the regular portions served heretofore. These "war portions" consist of about two-thirds of the quantity of the regular portions and are served for about two-thirds of their cost.

The plan was originated by the Lackawanna Railroad for the two-fold purpose of eliminating waste by making the quantity of food fit the appetite of the individual, and contributing to the general acceptability and popularity of food conservation by demonstrating that the purveyor of food is not taking advantage of the consumer in reducing the portion without reducing the price.

LAND EXCLUDED FROM NATIONAL FOREST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon the recommendation of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, the President has recently signed a proclamation excluding from the Sequoia National Forest in eastern California about 303,000 acres, chiefly surveyed land.

It is reported that the lands restored are generally sage brush foothills with about 20,000 acres of agricultural land and the rest better adapted to grazing than other purposes. The lands are in scattered areas along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the forest in Fresno, Inyo, Kern and Tulare counties.

CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Robert N. Stanton of Umatilla County, Speaker of the House at the 1917 session of the Oregon Legislature, says The Morning Oregonian has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Charles L. McNary, who was appointed by Governor Withycombe to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Harry Lane.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—The House of Lords has this week discussed the question of industrial unrest and shows signs of taking the leadership of the campaign for the elimination of corruption from public life by such means as the sale of honors. In the debate on industrial unrest its spokesmen showed an unaffected desire to face frankly the new change in the status of labor and to welcome labor to an active share in the management of industry for which it clamors. When a peer spiritual for this House that it contains no spokesman directly representative of labor," it is clear that it is in the House of Lords that what The Times calls the "ferment of revolution" is at work.

There are some critics who think that the quiescence and acquiescence of the House of Commons in permitting almost revolutionary constitutional changes are not wholly good, however much it may achieve the desirable results of unity in the face of the enemy. Recently, for example, the House adopted a clause of the Reform Bill authorizing voting by proxy of soldiers, and of the sailors of the navy and mercantile marine, for the duration of the war and 12 months afterward. It is also proposed to make proxy voting by merchant seamen a permanent institution. This has alarmed some responsible critics, who contend that the proxy vote never gives the will of the voter but only of the proxy voter. They declare it is a device to increase the power of the party machine, which can alone organize the proxy votes—estimated at 5,000,000. Some time ago it was quietly announced at a London meeting that a plebiscite had been taken by the War Office of the army in France to discover its views on land settlement after the war, and these critics ask why, then, can the soldiers' votes not be taken directly at a general election.

On this topic The Manchester Guardian is particularly outspoken. "The proxy vote is the machine politician's device for preventing those who are fighting our battles having a real voice in determining the issues of war and peace. Is there no limit to the recklessness with which this emergency Government and this obsolete House of Commons is prepared to play ducks and drakes with the Constitution and every principle of democratic government? Will the House of Lords once more come forward to save us and win the credit which the House of Commons is eager to resign?"

The political sensation of a week-end or two ago was the announcement that Sir John Simon had thrown up his briefs, an income that soars well up into the five figures, and many other attractions to accept a commission in the army. Moreover, he was to proceed immediately to his duties at the front. Some papers could not understand what had come over this "pacifist" leader. The fact, of course, was that Sir John Simon never has been a pacifist. He has shown himself awake in his speeches to the vital issues of the war, and convinced that Prussian militarism must at all costs be overthrown. It is quite true that he opposed conscription, but his reputation for pacifism is probably due to his taking up the cudgels in Parliament for the conscientious objectors. However, in Parliament itself, he specifically stated his disagreement with conscientious objection, his line of argument being that the conscientious objectors were not getting the treatment to which they were legally and justly entitled under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

The question of what Sir John's position in the army is has been cleared up. He is to be a staff captain in the royal flying corps with the temporary rank of major. Some members of the House wanted the details of the previous army experience which justified his appointment to this high rank. His previous army experience, of course has been nil, but Mr. Macpherson, for the War Office, said the army would be foolish to refuse the services and conspicuous ability so self-sacrificingly offered. Mr. Macpherson had to quiet other critics by reminding them that Sir John Simon was over

military age, but finally Mr. Stanton, the celebrated South Wales miners' leader, crushed the whole discussion, characteristically, with the interjection, "Is the right honorable gentleman not setting a very good example to some other people here who ought to be doing the same thing?"

For a long time, it is understood, aeroplane construction in Britain has been given a priority in the matter of materials and a great impetus has been given to the construction of an aeroplane fleet of tremendous dimensions. Britain is determined to get her aerial blow in first. A further step in the direction of giving the air service the position which many critics think it entitled to is seen in the Air Bill, lucidly expounded in the House of Commons the other day by Major Baird. The bill authorizes the formation of an air force under the direction of an air council which will absorb the present Air Board. The president of the air board will be a secretary of state, ranking with the heads of the army and navy, and there will also be an undersecretary of state, while, in addition, one secretary to the council may sit in Parliament. It is obvious that the new secretary of state has it in his power to make the air force a very big thing. The army and navy no doubt will continue to have their own flying forces, but it is unquestionably a great step forward, as Major Baird said, to have a body occupying itself exclusively with the question of air offense and defense, and with power to act on its decisions.

BOYS FORM WAR AID WORK RESERVE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans for the organization of Oregon boys in the boys' working reserve as aid to their Government in time of war were made at the twelfth annual older boys' conference of the Y. M. C. A. for the western district of the State, says a dispatch to the Oregonian from Eugene. The working machinery of the boys' section of the Y. M. C. A. will virtually be turned over to the federal Government in the formation of the boys' working reserve in this State. The reserve is being organized throughout the United States under government supervision, its purpose is to enlist all boys in some productive work next summer.

RICE HAY CROP IS PROVING VALUABLE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A tremendous factor in the generally prosperous condition of Matagorda County this year is the rice hay crop, says a dispatch from Bay City, Tex., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is estimated that the county will turn out some 20,000 tons of good hay from the rice straw, and that it is conservatively worth between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Added to the rice crop proper, with its high price, this year has been a banner year for the rice farmers. With the rice crop, the hay and good cotton and corn crops, Matagorda County is in a better condition financially than for years past.

WESTERN SHEEP MEN SEEK LAND IN SOUTH

DES MOINES, Ia.—According to advice from Salt Lake City to the Des Moines Register, a committee representing Western sheepmen has come to New Orleans to inquire into the possibilities of moving millions of sheep from Western states to Southern states. It is stated that the passage of the Homestead Act is crowding the sheepmen out of the Western states, and that grazing lands would have to be found in the South or elsewhere.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO MEET

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Members of the Prohibition State Committee have selected April 2 and 3, 1918, as the dates for a state convention of the party in Indianapolis. At that time the question of whether or not the Indiana Prohibitionists shall become a part of the new National Party will be settled.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

I will live in the past, the present and the future. The spirits of all three shall strive within me. I will not shut out the lesson they teach. FROM A CHRISTIANITY CAROL BY CHURCH BROWN

Bath Robes AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN

A splendid assortment of these useful garments, in a number of attractive patterns, at

\$5.75

Other blanket robes in handsome color combinations, at from \$3.75 to \$20.00

Lounging robes of heavy imported silk. \$35.00

House jackets, \$5.00 to \$25.00

Christmas Saving Club Checks received here

A. Shuman & Co. Boston THE SERVICE STORE

COOPERATIVE CITIZENSHIP

Many Forces in the Americanization Work Carried on by Cleveland Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—By the coordination of the Chamber of Commerce committee on education, the Cleveland Board of Education, the Mayor's Advisory War Committee, the Women's Americanization Committee and the Cleveland Public Library, the Cleveland Americanization Committee has under way a program that it is believed will prove not only of the highest value as a war measure but of great benefit to the city. Harold T. Clark, chairman of the organization, and Prof. Raymond Moley of the chair of political science of Western Reserve University recently gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor an interesting account of the project as it is unfolding under their guidance.

"I think, perhaps, the best way of expressing the precise idea we have in thought here," Chairman Clark said, "is set forth in Professor Moley's phrase 'cooperative citizenship,' as against 'community citizenship.' In other words in our program of educating both foreign-born youths and foreign-born adults, and children of foreign-born parents we are endeavoring to impress upon their thought the idea that the American Government is a live organization of which they are constituent parts. In other words, we are trying to show these people that their duty toward the Government is quite as important as the Government's duty toward them."

"Now a very important part of the Americanization work, as it is being carried on in Cleveland this fall, is that which the Cleveland Board of Education is taking in hand. Not only has the board made a specific appropriation for the purpose, but it has appointed an assistant superintendent to take direct charge of the work. Every facility that the public schools can offer to employees in the industrial establishments of the city is being urged upon these employers and employees so that the latter may 'raise their standard of citizenship and workmanship.'"

POPULATION OF ALIEN CAMPS INCREASING

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Activities of the federal authorities in gathering in alien enemies of German birth in the western portion of the United States, says a Salt Lake City dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is making itself apparent at the third war prison camp at Ft. Douglas, where arrival of prisoners is now almost a daily occurrence.

It is expected that enforcement of the President's recent proclamation requiring registration of all Germans in the country and providing for the rounding up and internment of those who are deemed dangerous to be at large, will cause a considerable increase in the alien enemy population at Ft. Douglas camp, as well as at the other two prison camps in the country.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO MEET

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Members of the Prohibition State Committee have selected April 2 and 3, 1918, as the dates for a state convention of the party in Indianapolis. At that time the question of whether or not the Indiana Prohibitionists shall become a part of the new National Party will be settled.

Long JEWELER

GUARANTEED GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES

Diamonds Jewelry Watches Roman Pearl Necklaces Solid Silver Plated Silver Cut Glass Parisian Ivory Ebony Goods Chafing Dishes Fountain Pens Leather Goods Khaki Sets

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE WHO ARE PUZZLED AS TO WHAT TO SELECT FOR A GIFT - WE SUGGEST OUR GIFT CHECKS

41 SUMMER STREET

WAR DEPARTMENT WORK IS REVIEWED

Secretary Baker, in Report to the President, Tells of Activities Made Necessary by Participation in World Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reviewing chronologically the operations of his department for the year, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in his report to the President, made public today, summarizes the activities of the regular army and the national guard along the Mexican border and in the northern states of Mexico. Regarding the accomplishment of the occupation and the results, both to the people of the northern portion of Mexico and the general efficiency of the armed forces themselves, Secretary Baker observes: "General Pershing's force had been in Mexico in all about 11 months. For various reasons the usual modes of supply and transportation were not available to him and he therefore depended upon a motor-train supply operated from the border. The efficiency with which this supply was organized and maintained was highly creditable, and when the column returned to the United States it came with its own transportation and accompanied by a large part of the civilian population of the neighborhood in which it had been encamped and through which it had afforded an entirely untainted period of peace, security, and opportunity for industrial and agricultural development. The expedition was in no sense punitive, but rather defensive. Its objective, of course, was the capture of Villa if that could be accomplished. But its real purpose was an extension of the power of the United States into a country disturbed beyond control of the constitutional authorities of the Republic of Mexico, as a means of controlling lawless aggregations of bandits and preventing attacks by them across the international frontier. This purpose it fully and finally accomplished."

"The Mexican incident was valuable to the United States in two important ways. In the first place, it demonstrated very definitely the determination of the Government not to allow a menace to continue on our frontier; and, in the second place, by the mobilization of the regular army and the national guard, it gave an excellent opportunity for training both to the men in the guard and to the several supply departments of the Government, and thus afforded a most serviceable foundation upon which to proceed with the larger expansion of the military establishment which we were soon called upon to undertake."

Immediately preceding to a consideration of the larger undertaking in which the armed forces of the United States are engaged, Secretary Baker says: "On the sixth day of April Congress declared that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which had been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared. By this declaration and the proclamation of the President pursuant thereto, the United States entered the great conflict which had raged in Europe from August, 1914, as a belligerent power, and began immediately to prepare to defend the rights of the nation, which for months had been endangered and denied by high-handed and inhuman acts of the German Government both on land and sea. The peaceful ambitions of our people had long postponed our entrance into the conflict; and adherence to a strict neutrality through long months of delicate situations delayed the beginning of active military preparation. At once, however, upon a declaration of a state of war, Congress began the consideration of the measures necessary for the engagement of the military forces and the coordination of the industrial strength of the nation. It was understood at the outset that war under modern conditions involved not only larger armies than the United States had ever assembled, but also more far-reaching modifications of our ordinary industrial processes and wider departures from the peace-time activities of the people. The task of the United States was not only immediately to increase its naval and military forces, not only to order the agricultural and industrial life of the nation to support these enlarged military establishments, but also to bear an increasing financial, industrial and agricultural burden for the support of those nations which, since 1914, had been in arms against the Imperial German Government and have borne not only the full force of the attack of its great military machine, but also the continuing drain upon their economic resources and their capacity for production which so titanic and long-continued a struggle necessarily entails."

The Secretary then reviews, in detail, the measures adopted to increase the strength and efficiency of the land forces. These include the mobilization of the regular army and the national guard, and the enactment of the Selective Draft Act, designed to create the new national army. Dealing with the latter subject, Secretary Baker says:

"In the preparation of the act providing for the temporary increase in the military establishment, very earnest consideration was given by the committees of the two houses of Congress and by the department to the plan which would be followed in creating a military establishment under modern conditions adequate for the tremendous emergency facing the nation. Our own history and experience with the volunteer system afforded little precedent because of the new conditions, and the experience of European nations was neither uniform nor wholly adequate. Our adversary, the German Empire, had for many years followed the practice of universal compulsory military training and service, so that it was a nation of trained soldiers. In France the same situation had existed. In England, on the other hand, the volunteer system had continued, and the British Army was relatively a small body. The urgency, however, of the British need at the outbreak of the war, and the unbroken traditions of England, were against even the delay necessary to consider the plan upon which action might best be taken, so that England's first effort was reduced to that volunteer system, and her subsequent resort to the draft was made after a long experience in raising vast numbers of men by volunteer enlistment as a result of campaigns of agitation and patriotic appeal. The war in Europe, however, had lasted long enough to make quite clear the character of the contest. It was obviously no such war as had ever before occurred, both in the vast numbers of men necessary to be engaged in strictly military occupations and in the elaborate and far-reaching organization of industrial and civil society of the nation back of the army."

"The three divisions of the army, namely, the regular army, the national guard and the national army, were very different organizations as we contemplated them at the time of the passage of the act for the temporary increase of the military establishment. The regular army was a veteran establishment of professional soldiers; the national guard a volunteer organization of local origin maintained primarily for the preservation of domestic order in the several states, with an emergency duty toward the national defense; the national army an unknown quantity, made up of men to be selected arbitrarily by tests and rules as yet to be formulated, unorganized, untrained, existing only in theory and, therefore, problematical as to its spirit and the length of time necessary to fit it for use. Congress, however, most wisely provided as far as possible for an elimination of these differences. Enlistments in the regular army and national guard were authorized to be made for the period of the war rather than for fixed terms; the maximum and minimum ages of enlistment in the regular army and national guard were assimilated; the rights and privileges of members of the three forces were made largely identical. Indeed, the act created but one army, selected by three processes. The wisdom of Congress in this course became instantly apparent. Spirited young men throughout the country began at once to enlist in the regular army and national guard who might have been deterred from such enlistment had their obligation been for a fixed period rather than for the duration of the war. Many men asked themselves but one question: By which avenue of service will I earliest get to France? The men in the national army soon caught this spirit and, while the department is endeavoring to preserve as far as possible in the national guard and the national army those intimacies which belong to men who come from the same city or town, and to preserve the honorable traditions of military organizations which have histories of service to the country in other wars, the fact still remains that the army is rapidly becoming the army of the United States, with the sense of origin from a particular state, or association with a particular neighborhood, more and more submerged by the rising sense of national service and national identity."

Describing the efforts of the department properly to house and care for the men in the national army and national guard camps, the Secretary says: "Sixteen national army camps were constructed in various parts of the United States at points selected by the War Department. The camps were carefully laid out by experienced town planners and engineers to give best results considering all viewpoints. A typical cantonment city will house 40,000 men. Each barracks building will house 150 men and provide 500 cubic feet of air space per man. Such a cantonment complete contains between 1000 and 1200 buildings and covers about 2000 acres. In addition, each cantonment has a rifle range, drill, parade, and maneuver grounds of about 2000 acres. In many cases all or a large part of the entire site had to be cleared of woods and stumps. The various military units were located on principal or primary roads—a regiment being treated as a primary unit. About 25 miles of roads were constructed at each cantonment, and sewers, water supply, lighting facilities, and other improvements installed. "An infantry regiment requires 22 barracks buildings, six for officers' quarters, two storehouses, one infirmaries building, 28 lavatories, with hot and cold shower baths, or a total of 59 buildings. In addition to the buildings necessary for the regimental units, each cantonment has buildings for divisional headquarters, quartermaster depots, laundry receiving and distributing stations, base hospitals having 1000 beds, post exchanges, and other buildings for general use. "At several of the cantonments remount stations have been provided, some of them having a capacity to maintain 12,000 horses. "In addition to the national army camps, plans were made for the construction of 16 national guard, two embarkation and one quartermaster training camp, but the construction of these items did not involve so large an expenditure as the national army camps, as provision was made for fewer units and only tentage quarters for the men in the national guard camps was provided. Modern storehouses, kitchens, mess shelters, lavatories, shower baths, base hospitals, and remount depots were built, and water, sewerage, heating, and light system installed at an expenditure of about \$1,900,000 for each camp."

After describing in detail the work of the commission on training-camp activities, the report has this to say: "This brief description of the committee and its work could with profit be greatly expanded. The splendid activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Masonic and other fraternal orders, the resources of the churches and the services of the social workers and experts in recreation and entertainment, have all been coordinated to surround the life of our soldiers with opportunity and diversion."

The report deals comprehensively with the developments in aviation and the activities of the Aircraft Production Board. The Secretary says: "The report of the chief signal officer, which accompanies this, is necessarily reserved in its discussion of details; but it contains the outlines of a romance, the story of a new development of subtle adaptation, and of the fine capacity of our people to seize a new and infant art, make themselves masters of it, and work out its mechanical development under the spur of the country's need for patriotic service. We are dealing here with instruments which for military reasons can not be described, and with activities which can not prudently now be detailed; but the standardization of planes, engines, and parts to facilitate quantity production, the development of the Liberty motor, and the generous cooperation of (physical) scientists, engineers, and manufacturers to speed and perfect these devices, will be recognized as performances which justify the confidence of the Congress in providing so generously for this most important military development."

GERMANY'S ALLIES A COMMON ENEMY

So Declares Minister Michailovitch, Who Points Out Futility of Showing Consideration to Bulgaria and Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. L. Michailovitch, Minister of Serbia, has prepared a statement showing the attitude of his people toward the entrance of the United States into the war against Austria-Hungary. He says: "Serbia has hailed with enthusiasm the decision of Congress to consider the United States at war with Austria-Hungary, the ally of Germany. The existence of Austria-Hungary, the power with whose aid Germany expected to accomplish her plans in the Balkans, was the principal cause of this terrible war. This ally of Germany has prepared the road in the Balkans for the great route of conquest toward Baghdad. Bulgaria and Turkey agreed to these designs. Serbia alone remained a source of resistance to them, and it is not necessary to repeat here all that she has done during the present war. And for this reason alone Serbia can frankly hail the important decision of Congress declaring Austria-Hungary also an enemy of the aim for which the United States entered the war."

"We must, however, regret that this conception has not been extended to all the allies of Germany. The present war is a struggle between two groups of peoples and their united efforts to achieve victory. It is no longer any question of what uniform this effort wears, just as there is no longer any question as to why any peoples have joined one or the other of these two groups. Military action and the final solution it will achieve will be the result of this common and concentrated effort, just as the political solution of this struggle will be represented by the resultant of the ideals of one or other of them. To fight on the side of Germany and pretend at the same time that one is not in accordance with her political aims, as the official representatives of Bulgaria do, is simply childish. Besides, as regards a successful activity of the allied troops and the troops of the United States, it is a matter of perfect indifference as to what may be the political relations between the various members of the enemy group. What is important is that the entire force of our enemies is drawn up against us and that it must be attacked if victory is to be achieved. The united efforts of the Allies must be opposed to the united effort of the enemy. On every front, be it in France, in Italy or in Macedonia, the enemy is always one and the same. The fact that the Allies have before them on a certain point Bulgarian or German troops is a matter of perfect indifference as far as the military action is concerned."

"From the first day of the war the enemy group has had this correct conception, but while it realized this unity of front, each of the Allies guarded the right to independent action, and as a result the enemy was able to strike them blow upon blow. In addition, we sympathize with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey for being under the heel of the German boot. While the united effort of our enemy achieved victory after victory in Russia, in the Balkans, in Italy, the Allies consoled themselves with the imaginary mistrust of Germany's allies against Germany's militarism. The official encouragement us by all sorts of rumors to indulge in this fond belief even today. "The German troops cooperate with the troops of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and we declare that therefore these countries are the tools of Germany. But do the troops of the Allies not cooperate today in France, in Italy and on the Macedonian front? The Serbian Army is today under the supreme command of a French general, and the Serbs do not declare that they are under the French boot, but on the contrary, consider the French as their best friends and their brothers in arms. "For war operations it is not sufficient to have at one's disposal a sufficiency of arms, munitions and men. We must also count upon the morale of the troops. To raise the morale of our troops and to maintain the healthy state of public opinion, to exercise a depressing influence upon the morale and upon the public opinion of the enemy so as to weaken his

SWEET POTATO WAR BREAD AT TUSKEGEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The bakery at the Tuskegee Institute has been successfully experimenting with sweet potatoes as a partial flour substitute in making bread. This bread is composed of approximately two parts white flour and one part boiled and mashed sweet potatoes. The result of the use of this combination has been the saving of about 200 pounds of flour each day, and there is no very apparent difference between this bread and the bread which is made wholly of wheat flour. The potato bread will be used exclusively at the institute as a part of Tuskegee's program of war economy. A booklet describing, somewhat in detail, this experiment with sweet potatoes, has been prepared at the institute.

ENEMIES BARRED FROM OFFICE
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Alien enemies cannot hold constitutional or statutory offices, selective or appointive, in Kansas, under a ruling handed down by S. M. Brewster, attorney-general, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Star. In the ruling he declared that an Atchison County German, without final naturalization papers cannot be elected sheriff next year if the war is still on at that time.

"A typical cantonment city will house 40,000 men. Each barracks building will house 150 men and provide 500 cubic feet of air space per man. Such a cantonment complete contains between 1000 and 1200 buildings and covers about 2000 acres. In addition, each cantonment has a rifle range, drill, parade, and maneuver grounds of about 2000 acres. In many cases all or a large part of the entire site had to be cleared of woods and stumps. The various military units were located on principal or primary roads—a regiment being treated as a primary

GERMANY'S ALLIES A COMMON ENEMY

So Declares Minister Michailovitch, Who Points Out Futility of Showing Consideration to Bulgaria and Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. L. Michailovitch, Minister of Serbia, has prepared a statement showing the attitude of his people toward the entrance of the United States into the war against Austria-Hungary. He says: "Serbia has hailed with enthusiasm the decision of Congress to consider the United States at war with Austria-Hungary, the ally of Germany. The existence of Austria-Hungary, the power with whose aid Germany expected to accomplish her plans in the Balkans, was the principal cause of this terrible war. This ally of Germany has prepared the road in the Balkans for the great route of conquest toward Baghdad. Bulgaria and Turkey agreed to these designs. Serbia alone remained a source of resistance to them, and it is not necessary to repeat here all that she has done during the present war. And for this reason alone Serbia can frankly hail the important decision of Congress declaring Austria-Hungary also an enemy of the aim for which the United States entered the war."

"We must, however, regret that this conception has not been extended to all the allies of Germany. The present war is a struggle between two groups of peoples and their united efforts to achieve victory. It is no longer any question of what uniform this effort wears, just as there is no longer any question as to why any peoples have joined one or the other of these two groups. Military action and the final solution it will achieve will be the result of this common and concentrated effort, just as the political solution of this struggle will be represented by the resultant of the ideals of one or other of them. To fight on the side of Germany and pretend at the same time that one is not in accordance with her political aims, as the official representatives of Bulgaria do, is simply childish. Besides, as regards a successful activity of the allied troops and the troops of the United States, it is a matter of perfect indifference as to what may be the political relations between the various members of the enemy group. What is important is that the entire force of our enemies is drawn up against us and that it must be attacked if victory is to be achieved. The united efforts of the Allies must be opposed to the united effort of the enemy. On every front, be it in France, in Italy or in Macedonia, the enemy is always one and the same. The fact that the Allies have before them on a certain point Bulgarian or German troops is a matter of perfect indifference as far as the military action is concerned."

"From the first day of the war the enemy group has had this correct conception, but while it realized this unity of front, each of the Allies guarded the right to independent action, and as a result the enemy was able to strike them blow upon blow. In addition, we sympathize with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey for being under the heel of the German boot. While the united effort of our enemy achieved victory after victory in Russia, in the Balkans, in Italy, the Allies consoled themselves with the imaginary mistrust of Germany's allies against Germany's militarism. The official encouragement us by all sorts of rumors to indulge in this fond belief even today. "The German troops cooperate with the troops of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and we declare that therefore these countries are the tools of Germany. But do the troops of the Allies not cooperate today in France, in Italy and on the Macedonian front? The Serbian Army is today under the supreme command of a French general, and the Serbs do not declare that they are under the French boot, but on the contrary, consider the French as their best friends and their brothers in arms. "For war operations it is not sufficient to have at one's disposal a sufficiency of arms, munitions and men. We must also count upon the morale of the troops. To raise the morale of our troops and to maintain the healthy state of public opinion, to exercise a depressing influence upon the morale and upon the public opinion of the enemy so as to weaken his

SWEET POTATO WAR BREAD AT TUSKEGEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The bakery at the Tuskegee Institute has been successfully experimenting with sweet potatoes as a partial flour substitute in making bread. This bread is composed of approximately two parts white flour and one part boiled and mashed sweet potatoes. The result of the use of this combination has been the saving of about 200 pounds of flour each day, and there is no very apparent difference between this bread and the bread which is made wholly of wheat flour. The potato bread will be used exclusively at the institute as a part of Tuskegee's program of war economy. A booklet describing, somewhat in detail, this experiment with sweet potatoes, has been prepared at the institute.

ENEMIES BARRED FROM OFFICE
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Alien enemies cannot hold constitutional or statutory offices, selective or appointive, in Kansas, under a ruling handed down by S. M. Brewster, attorney-general, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Star. In the ruling he declared that an Atchison County German, without final naturalization papers cannot be elected sheriff next year if the war is still on at that time.

"A typical cantonment city will house 40,000 men. Each barracks building will house 150 men and provide 500 cubic feet of air space per man. Such a cantonment complete contains between 1000 and 1200 buildings and covers about 2000 acres. In addition, each cantonment has a rifle range, drill, parade, and maneuver grounds of about 2000 acres. In many cases all or a large part of the entire site had to be cleared of woods and stumps. The various military units were located on principal or primary roads—a regiment being treated as a primary

forces, all these things are just as important as the providing of war matériel.

"Germany, and especially Austria and Bulgaria, have made very efficient use of these means against our allies. The agents of these countries are ceaselessly putting into circulation rumors of a separate peace, rumors which are seized upon and discussed by the public press. At the time of the Emperor William's visit to Vienna and Sofia, when he began to prepare the great offensive against Italy; the allied press was discussing the possibility of a separate peace with Bulgaria. The Minister of Bulgaria in Washington even gave expression to his sympathies for the Allies. At the very moment when the Bulgarian Minister was making his declaration, not only were the Bulgarians fighting against Serbia, but Bulgarian officers were being sent to the Italian front to share with their German oppressors in the victory over Italy. Once the Italian disaster had begun, the enemy agents became silent, waiting for a new opportune moment. The Minister of Bulgaria has just spoken again and declared his sympathies for the Allies, and I am convinced that behind this declaration hides a fresh surprise on the allied front from the Central Powers."

"I do not blame the Minister, for he is only doing his duty, and even doing it very well. I only wish to draw attention to these camouflage methods of the agents of our enemy. Their aim is to prevent the unity of public opinion on our side. In the interest of this unity, both in the morale and military action, it is desirable that no member of the enemy group should be excluded from our conception of the 'common enemy.' Without this complete community there can be no definite victory."

PORTLAND FACING TAXING PROBLEM

PORTLAND, Ore.—Before deciding finally to levy a special tax of 1 mill to provide funds with which the city can cover the delinquency of property owners in the payment of street assessments and interest, says the Portland Oregonian, the City Council will attempt to find some other means of handling the problem.

Mayor Baker, at a meeting with a number of bankers and representative business men, appointed a committee to go into the subject and make a report before the date for fixing the 1918 levy expires.

The subject of delinquency was discussed in detail at the meeting. It was shown that the city has received from property owners this year virtually \$211,000 less than the amount necessary to be paid out in interest on bonds sold to finance street and sewer improvements for property owners. This delinquency has to be made up in some way or the city will be forced to default in payment of interest on its bonded debt, and will therefore impair its credit.

The city's financial condition was explained by Deputy City Auditor, Grutze. It was shown that since 1911 the city has lost \$800,000 in its annual receipts from licenses and other sources apart from taxation.

Among the principal items of loss between the years mentioned are the

following: Liquor licenses, \$396,000 received in 1911; nothing to be received in 1918; municipal court fines, \$43,000 in 1911; \$24,000 estimated for 1918; receipts from engineering fees, \$296,000 in 1911, \$35,000 estimated for 1918; premiums on bonds in 1911, \$107,000; estimated for 1918, nothing; interest on deposits in banks, \$55,000 in 1911; \$5500 estimated for 1918; general licenses in 1911, \$71,000, estimated for 1918 \$55,000.

It was explained that the 6 per cent tax limitation law enacted at the last state election eliminates the possibility of the city providing an emergency fund of sufficient size to cover this delinquency. This leaves only two methods to raise the money. One is to raise a special tax of 1 mill, or about \$235,000, and the other is for the organization of some private concern to buy the delinquent property when it is offered for sale. The committee will look into the possibilities along this line.

It was explained that the principal delinquency is in large and partially undeveloped tracts which were improved during the real estate boom days years ago, and the city's credit used to finance them. Vast improvements were made, and bonded with the city under the Bancroft bonding act. The owners of these tracts have failed to pay the interest to the city, and the city in turn has had great difficulty in meeting its interest obligations. There has been loaned already from the general fund a total of \$900,000 to meet these charges.

The Council has decided that rather than take any chance of the city's credit being impaired, the 1-mill special tax shall be provided tentatively. If any other method can be devised of financing the delinquency, this tax will be dropped out before the levy is finally fixed.

WORK-DAY SCALE TO HELP CONSERVE FUEL

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A general readjustment of working hours, distributing the street car traffic over the entire day and affording thereby another means of saving fuel, is to be considered here, says the Kansas City Times. In addition to releasing an estimated 15 per cent of the daily coal consumption of the railway company for other purposes, the change which has been proposed by the street railway branch of the war board would allow all manufacturing plants using electrical power to run the full work day period.

The acute situation, although temporarily relieved here, has demanded national cooperation in order to avert a calamity. It is in the hope that the cooperation can be extended further that the war board is advising extreme measures, according to Walter L. Lampkin, chairman of the Federal Fuel Committee for Kansas City.

BRIDGE TO AID TRAFFIC

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A \$4,000,000 railway bridge over the Ohio River from Metropolis, Ill., to Paducah, Ky., which has been completed by the Burlington road, is of vital interest to shippers of the Northwest, in that it means a great speeding up of traffic, says the St. Paul Dispatch, quoting railroad officials.

PACIFIC COAST MEDIATION WORK

How Government Representatives Have Brought About Adjustments of Labor Controversies by Efforts in Various Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Final results of the work done by Secretary Wilson of the Federal Labor Department and his mediation commission while in California, have been announced here by representatives of the Government and L. C. Grasser, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Grasser gave out the news that the mediation board's settlement of the Pacific Coast telephone strike had been accepted by a majority of the unions, both of electrical workers and of the girl operators.

In Portland and Tacoma the vote of both classes of workers was practically unanimous in favor of accepting the agreement made by the mediators with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company for higher wages and recognition of the unions. In all the coast cities save Seattle and Spokane, the unions voted for acceptance. It was in Seattle that the demand arose for a separate adjustment for the northern workers, and this vote is taken as showing the reluctance of the Seattle and Spokane unions to give up their project for independent terms of settlement. It will not, however, block the general settlement on the lines agreed upon here, as the majority vote in its favor will control. Mr. Grasser sent out to all the unions embraced in the company's territory the following telegram:

"The President's mediation commission agreement accepted by a majority vote. You are, therefore, instructed to immediately return to work."

The next important achievement of the commission was the hearing and adjustment of labor differences between the California oil companies and their employees. This negotiation has been conducted by Commissioner Verner Z. Reed, who reports from Santa Barbara that following a two-day's conference with representatives of 15,000 workers in the Kern county and coast oil districts, an agreement had been reached which will avert the threatened strike.

Under the terms of this agreement, an eight-hour day will become effective Jan. 1, and a minimum wage scale dates from Dec. 1. Should war needs require it, however, the men agree to work more than eight hours a day for the Government. No discrimination on account of union affiliation will hereafter be permitted, under this settlement, which is regarded by labor representatives as insuring the unionization of the oil industry in the State.

CONCERN AIDS EMPLOYEES

The Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company is distributing a bonus of approximately \$100,000 to employees in Massachusetts and elsewhere, predicated on their time of service.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Boylston Street and Park Square - - - Boston

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

A WEEK OF SPECIAL VALUES

Beginning Monday Morning we will offer an unusual assortment of useful gifts for both men and women at extremely moderate prices

For Women

Women's Shetland Sweaters...\$5.75
Women's Silk Hose...\$1.25 to \$2.25
Women's Silk Scarfs...\$4.50
Women's Shetland Scarfs with Scotch Borders...\$6.50
Sofa Pillows of Tapestry Brocade...\$12.00

Vanity Boxes...85c
Handkerchief Boxes of Brocade Silk...\$5.50

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs in Boxes of 6...\$3.00 Per Box
Colored Handkerchiefs...85c
Fillet Lace Collars...\$5.25

Muslin Collar and Cuff Sets with Val Lace Edges...\$3.50 Per Set
Sequin Scarfs...\$16.50
Oriental Lace Jabots...\$5.50

Net Jabots...\$2.25
Knitting and Service Bags of Silk and Velvet Brocade...\$10 upward
Feather Fans...\$7.50 upward

Morocco Picture Frames...85c upward
Manicure Sets of Morocco Leather...\$4.75 to \$8.00

For Women

Sewing Boxes in Pink and Blue Leather...\$5.25 upward
Morocco Portfolios...\$4.75 upward
Travelling Cases...\$12.50 upward
Pocketbooks...\$3.75 upward
Flowered Enamelled Metal Baskets...\$1.50

Gilt and Glass Candy Jars...\$3.25

For Men

Swiss Knitted Mufflers...\$5.00
Foulard Silk Dressing Gowns...\$7.50
Japanese Cotton Crepe Bathrobes...\$2.50

Silk Bow Ties...50c
Silk Four-in-hand Ties...\$1.00
Heavy Wool Socks...50c Per Pair

Negligee Shirts made in our own shops on the premises from Imported Materials...\$1.85
Boys' Wool Sweaters...\$3.50
Boys' Terry Bathrobes, plain colors...\$3.00

Boys' White Gauze Union Suits...50c

The Boston Blue Book

"A Social Necessity"

The 1918 Edition is now ready, at bookstores, or will be sent by the publishers. Telephone 1837 Main. Price four dollars.

SAMPSON & MURDOCK CO., 246 Summer St.

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

Headquarters for

Gifts

- BEAUTIFUL TABLE and FLOOR LAMPS. 700 Styles, lighted to give actual effect.
- SILK AND HAND-PAINTED PARCELS. SHADES. New and artistic designs, finely executed.
- SEMI-INDIRECT BOWLS. Rich effects in ALABASTER, ALBERINE and EVENING GLASS.
- FIREPLACE FIXTURES. Unusually complete stock ANDIRONS, FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, Etc.

Catalogs and Prices on Request

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers
181 Franklin Street, cor. Congress, Boston

COOPERATION IN
LABOR SOCIETIESBenefits to Members Shown in
Reports to Illinois Federation
—Sales to Non-Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Quarterly reports from a half dozen Illinois cooperative societies, given in a news letter of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, present some interesting figures on this movement. Total sales of these six societies for the period covered amounted to \$59,212. The State Federation of Labor has done much to encourage the cooperative society, its president, John H. Walker, being a warm friend of the movement. Recently he placed advancement of the cooperative societies among the foremost aims of the federation for the year.

Indicative that these societies have something to offer to the general public is the figure on sales to non-members, which from four of the societies for the three months aggregated \$92,726, or substantially over 20 per cent of total sales. The reports of these half dozen societies, as given in the news letter, show dividends and other items of importance as follows:

The Springfield Cooperative Society has just issued its seventh quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917. It paid a dividend to its members on the basis of purchases for the quarter of 7 per cent, amounting to \$125.41; paid to the reserve fund \$167.42; paid interest on share and loan capital \$7.58; depreciated stock \$201.91; sales to members for the quarter \$18,101.47; total resources \$15,170.88.

The Viridian Cooperative Society has just issued its third quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917. It paid a dividend to members on the basis of purchases of 5 per cent, amounting to \$898.38; paid interest on share and loan capital \$34.84; made an addition to the reserve fund \$9.57; sales to members for the quarter \$10,039.54; and to non-members for the same period \$1,904.61; total resources \$12,163.47. It added a meat department to the store in the last three months.

The Lincoln Cooperative Society has just issued its fourth quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917. It gave a discount to members on their purchases for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917, of 5 per cent, amounting to \$230.25; added to the reserve fund \$235.08; paid interest on share and loan capital \$10.89; total sales to members for the quarter \$4,625.62; and to non-members for the same period \$1,327.66; total resources \$5,953.28.

The New Baden Cooperative Society has just issued its second quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 29, 1917. It paid a dividend to members on the basis of purchases of 5 per cent, amounting to \$99.59; made an addition to the reserve fund \$19.32; paid interest on share and loan capital \$10.04; paid to members for the quarter \$2,077.07; and to non-members for the same period \$1,148.31; total resources \$4,307.62.

The Centralia Cooperative Association, since its reorganization, has just issued its first quarterly report for the three months ending Oct. 28, 1917. It paid a dividend to its members on the basis of purchases of 5 per cent, amounting to \$102.46; paid interest on its share and loan capital \$10.51; paid the balance of an old account \$34.92; total sales, \$5,999.78; total resources, \$3,619.41.

The Sesser Cooperative Society has just issued its twelfth quarterly report for the three months ending Nov. 3, 1917. It had a total in its reserve fund, \$2070.75; made an addition of \$20.67; total sales for the quarter, \$9160.83; total resources, \$9186.39. On account of other charges made, the net profit, after deducting only showing \$20.67, was really \$346.67.

VESSELS ENOUGH
ON GREAT LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sufficient vessels remain on the Great Lakes to handle tonnage requirements, notwithstanding a shrinkage of perhaps 5 or 6 per cent in available lake tonnage during the past three years, providing there is no delay in waiting for cars or docks for handling the material to be moved, says a report recently submitted by the war shipping committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce to its committee on military and naval affairs. Through the cooperative effort of the United Grain Forwarders and coal operators, it appears that ships in this service, the report adds, are now moving approximately 25 per cent more tonnage than when the ships were handled entirely on an individual basis.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Of the various activities scheduled by the Women's City Club for the coming fortnight, the first is on Monday evening when Mrs. E. Charlton Black will present a lecture recital on "Education by Satire" in Pilgrim Hall. An all-day vacation conference with special luncheon, to discuss "The Work of the Food Administration" will be held under the direction of the Food Facts Bureau of the War Service Committee, Dec. 31. This conference is primarily for college women, invitations having been sent to all the women's colleges in the Eastern Conference. The speakers will include Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Edith Guerrier, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, Walter Hawkins and Loring Underwood.

On Friday of next week volunteers

will be in the war service room of the clubhouse to receive the boxes which are to be sent to the men stationed in the forts in the harbor, who will be unable to leave their posts on the holiday.

An "Army and Navy Concert," is to be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1 at Jordan Hall. The program will be given by George L. Lansing and his orchestra of 40 mandolin players, assisted by Miss Gladys E. Moore, banjo soloist; Miss Vera Moore, mandolin soloist; and A. C. Sherman, accompanist. There will be piano solos by Mrs. Louis Frothingham, a member of the club.

BOSTON CONCERT
CALENDAR

Dec. 15, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 16, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Melba and Fritz Kreisler as soloists, in concert for benefit of Halifax relief fund.

Dec. 18, Afternoon, Steiner Hall—Mrs. Yolande Meré, pianist.

Dec. 18, Evening, Jordan Hall—Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano.

Dec. 21, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra; Sylvain Noack, soloist.

Dec. 22, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra; Sylvain Noack, soloist.

Dec. 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—"The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 24, Evening, Symphony Hall—Second "Messiah" concert by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 28, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 29, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 29, Evening, Steiner Hall—Concert for the benefit of Russian relief funds.

Dec. 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—Concert for benefit of Jewish women's war service fund.

SCHOOL CENTERS

Parties for the children and special programs of a holiday nature mark the school center programs for next week. The national need is not forgotten nor put aside, however, for lectures, sales, and programs pertaining to it have been planned. Announcements are as follows:

Dorchester School Center—Dec. 19, motion pictures showing how one of our largest industries is helping to win the war. Special music, Dec. 20. Mothers Club sale from 2 to 10 o'clock for war relief, in the Library Building at Colman Square. The Mothers Club is endeavoring to provide every Dorchester man in the service with an outfit. Dec. 21, afternoon, Christmas tree for the children of the Mothers Club members and their friends in the gymnasium of the High School Building. Mrs. Frank Wayne, chairman; evening, community sing of carols in the assembly hall of the High School Building.

East Boston School Center—Dec. 19, mass meeting and concert for the benefit of Italian refugees, under the auspices of the Italian Colonial Committee of East Boston. Dec. 22, Christmas party, under auspices of the Center Council.

Roxbury School Center—Dec. 19, afternoon entertainment by children's department of Mother's Club, in aid of Miss Ethel Doten and Miss G. Schrott. Dec. 18, first performance of "Pinafore," by Keystone Chapter of Eastern Star Lodge. Dec. 19, second performance of "Pinafore." Dec. 20, afternoon, children's party by Mothers' Club. Dec. 21, community concert, given by the Boston Music School Settlement. This will be the first of a series of monthly chamber concerts to be given by this organization. Dec. 21—Dr. Joseph Resnick will give a lecture under the auspices of the Old South Civic Association of Boston, on "The War for Democracy." The Center orchestra will furnish a musical program. Dec. 27, West End Mothers Club entertain at Frances Willard Settlement. The Center orchestra will play, and members of the club will read. The West End School Center, cooperating with the new Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, is planning to make the center the district headquarters for information in connection with the questionnaire to be sent out by the United States Government next week.

Charlestown School Center, Dec. 17, Community singing in charge of Mrs. Charles Talmadge. A party from the center will attend a theater Dec. 22, afternoon. Party for the children under the auspices of the Mothers' Club; Mrs. Walter Dacey, chairman.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

Edward Steiner, "Around the World Horizon," Harvard Church Brookline, 8 p. m.

Harry E. Fosdick, "A Religion for Wartime," Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Charles Stelzle, "A Square Deal," Lawrence City Hall, Lawrence, 7:30 p. m.

Rabbi Henry Levi, "Religion and War," City Hall, Malden, 3 p. m.

Charles Stelzle, "A Square Deal," Memorial Hall, Malden, 4 p. m.

Edward Steiner, "World Citizenship After the War," Old South Meeting House, 3:15 p. m.

Monday

Ralph W. Elmwood, "How to Enjoy Winter Trips and Tramps," Field and Forest Club, Pierce Building, 8 p. m.

Dr. Frederick L. Taylor, "Evergreen Trees and Plants," Field and Forest Club, Pierce Building, 8 p. m.

Miss Alice Grady, "Savings Bank Life Insurance and Old Age Pensions," High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury, 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday

H. Charles Woods, "The Dardanelles," Lowell Institute, 5 p. m.

Thursday

Gilbert McClurg, "The Shining Mountains and the Sunset Sea," Boston City Club, 8 p. m.

Saturday

H. Charles Woods, "The Salonika Campaign," Lowell Institute, 5 p. m.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor; John McCormack, soloist.—Eighth program, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Dec. 14, 1917: Mozart, symphony in E flat major; Handel, aria from "Atalanta," "Di ad Irene"; Ravel, "Daphnis et Chloe"; orchestral fragments; Beethoven, aria, "Jehovah, Hear Me"; Balakireff, symphonic poem, "Tamara."

The first concert given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the season of 1906-07, many persons interested in music will recall, began with Beethoven's fifth symphony, which was said to sound like a work just composed, so novel was the style of its performance. The concert subscribers on that occasion fancied the interpretation which they applauded to be that of a German conductor. They could hardly suppose anything else; for in the program-book of the day was an official biographical sketch, to read which was to understand that the subject of it, the conductor, then appearing for the first time, was a German musician.

The question may be asked, Would the subscribers of 11 years ago have been so deeply moved as they were by that presentation of the fifth symphony, had they known that the interpreter to whose work they were listening was not a German, but a Swiss? No, indeed; the very mention of Swiss conducting in Boston at any time during the opening decade of the present century would have met with nothing but scorn. Today, however, things have a different look, both on the side of art and on the side of expediency.

To take account of the artistic side, a Swiss conductor, Mr. Ansermet, came to the United States two winters ago with the Russian ballet and succeeded, with the acclaim of the dancers to help him, in giving certain symphonic pieces a vogue that is likely to last for years. One of these pieces, the "Tamara" symphonic poem of Balakireff, was on the program of yesterday afternoon. Furthermore, a Swiss composer, Mr. Bloch, came last season and made more or less stir with a chamber music work, and with a chamber music work. So the thought of "Swiss" and that of "music" do not exclude each other the way they once did.

And then, on the side of expediency, there is to be noted the revision of the official biography, issued by the Boston Symphony management early this month in Philadelphia and a little later in Boston, a revision which could appropriately have been celebrated on Friday by a performance of the overture to "William Tell."

Considering how art and expediency take turns in the matter it must be that a musical public, as represented by its concert managers, is like a nation, as represented by its diplomats, which, says Dr. Cornejo, the Peruvian political critic, prefers alternately ideal and interest, being impelled at one time by enthusiasm and at another by egotism. In extenuation, however, of the present emphasis on the doctrine of interest, there is to be recorded a splendidly sonorous and stirring rhythmic reading of the poem, "Tamara," at the eighth Boston Symphony matinee. Dr. Muck fairly outdid other conductors in this piece from the Russian repertoire, as he has formerly outdone them in Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" suite.

Give him music in which the structural plan is reasonably conservative, in which the instrumental coloring is conceived in a not too anarchic or too pretentious vein, in which the descriptive intention is clear and in which the narrative method is straightforward, and he is pretty sure to reach the peak of interpretative excellence.

The same praise is not to be accorded for the reading of the Ravel fragments from the "Daphnis" ballet, accurately though the conductor patterned out with his baton the irregular bars of the score, and mechanically nice, as he was with the whole thing. How delightful it was to watch him put that sharp stress, without ward swing of hand, on the second beat of the measures in five-quarter time! But music is to be heard, not seen. Had Ravel been in witty instead of pictorial mood, his purpose would not have been missed.

The program was unusually well put together. The Mahony, openly scored for the wind choirs and omitting the oboe, left hearers fresh for the elaborate color combinations of Ravel and the full-sounding harmonies of Balakireff.

The singing of the soloist relieved the audience from continuous attention to instrumental detail, and at the same time it heightened the symphonic idea of the day, for Mr. McCormack kept in close association with the orchestra. He sang as one interpreting arias, not as one performing ballads. But he did not in the slightest degree neglect his English texts for the sake of showing off his voice. He hardly could have done that, though, even if he had wanted to, because his tone was not at its best. The merit of the tenor's work was in his distinct and smooth delivery of his words, in his finely polished phrasing and in his adaptation of delivery and phrasing to the demands of both poetic and musical expression.

Boston Music Notes

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Fritz Kreisler and Mme. Nellie Melba assisting, gives a concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the Halifax relief fund, presenting the following program:

"The Star-Spangled Banner," arr. for orchestra; overture, "Memorial," Sullivan; concerto for violin and orchestra in E minor, Mendelssohn (Mr. Kreisler); "Phidyle," song with orchestra, Duparc (Mme. Melba); "Scheherazade," symphonic suite, Rimsky-Korsakoff; songs with piano: "Le temps des lilas" and "Les papillons," Chausson; and "Les anges pleurent," Bemberg (Mme. Melba).

solos for viola: Prelude and allegro, Pugnani, rondo in G major, Mozart (Mr. Kreisler).

Henry Gideon and Constance Ram-say Gideon give a lecture recital on the subject, "Folk Song in America," at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Their program will include Indian fragments, Negro melodies, cowboy songs, patriotic songs and French-Canadian and Kentucky mountain ballads.

The eleventh recital in the series of popular organ recitals at the South Congregational Society, Exeter and Newbury streets (Dr. Hale's church), will take place at 12:15 o'clock Sunday noon. William E. Zeuch, the organist, will present the following program:

"Fantasia Symphonique," Rossini; Cole; andantino (fourth symphony), Tchaikovsky; caprice, Kinder; canzon, Clarence Dickinson; choral improvisations, "What God Does is Well Done," "Therefore Thank Ye," Karg-Elert.

W. Lynwood Farnam, organist of Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, near Arlington, will play at his regular short organ recital after the 4:30 o'clock evening service on Sunday, Dec. 16, the fantasia in E flat of Saint-Saëns, the "Ave Maria d'Arca-deli" by Liszt and the prelude and fugue in C major, by Bach.

The Lotus Quartet of male voices (Messrs. Martin, Hicks, Raymond and Cannel) give a concert in Lorimer Hall on the evening of Monday, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, with Mrs. Velma Bosley Hicks, reader, and Miss Frances Foskett, soprano, assisting.

Mme. Yolande Meré, pianist, gives a recital in Steiner Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 18, playing the following selections:

Concerto for organ, W. F. Bach, arr. by Stadler; "Das küssendste," Schumann; "Jardins sous la pluie" and "Cher de lune," Debussy; serenade, Rachmaninoff; valse intermezzo, Morker, arr. by Meré; thymus in C minor, Dohnanyi; "L'Estivage" and polonaise in E flat major, Liszt.

The concert of chamber music by Fritz Kreisler and former members of the Kreisler Quartet, which had been scheduled for the evening of Dec. 20 in Jordan Hall, is postponed.

Sylvain Noack, violinist, is to be the soloist at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 21, and on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 22, taking part in two numbers. The program of the concert is as follows:

"Cherubini, overture to 'Anacréon'; Chausson, 'Poème' (Mr. Noack); Saint-Saëns, 'Habanera' (Mr. Noack); Beethoven, 'Pastoral' symphony No. 6 in F major.

At the first presentation of Handel's "Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 23, the soloists will be as follows: Marie Stoddard, soprano; Alma Beck, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Henri Scott, bass.

The American String Quartet appears in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3, with Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, assisting. The program is as follows:

Fauré, quartet in G minor, op. 45, for piano, violin, viola and violoncello; Debussy, sonata for violin and piano; Franck, piano quintet in F minor.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, is to make his first appearance in Boston at Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 6. He will present the Handel sonata in D major, the Wein-awski concerto in D minor, Bach's chaconne and short pieces.

Miss Novae, the pianist, and Mr. Thibaud, the violinist, originally announced to appear in Symphony Hall on Dec. 16, will give their concert there on March 24.

Included among the concerts booked at Jordan Hall for the month of January are the following:

Jan. 3, afternoon, postponed song recital by Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

Jan. 5, afternoon, Mischa Levitzki, second piano recital.

Jan. 8, evening, program of music for two pianos, presented by Messrs. Maier and Pattison, the profits to be donated to Y. M. C. A. war funds.

Jan. 9, afternoon, song recital by Miss Rosalie Miller, soprano, with Carl Lamson as accompanist.

Jan. 11, afternoon, piano recital by Miss Dai Buell.

Jan. 12, afternoon, recital by Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

Jan. 17, afternoon, Edith Rubel Trio, concert for the benefit of the war-camp community fund.

Jan. 22, evening, piano recital by Miss McDowell, pianist.

Jan. 24, evening, second chamber music concert by the Flonzaley Quartet.

Jan. 26, afternoon, song recital by Mme. Julia Claessen, mezzo-soprano.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Salvation Army plans to open a hotel for soldiers and sailors in Chicago the first of the year, remodeling for the purpose its Workingtons Palace at 625 West Madison Street. The establishment will have 500 rooms. It is planned to make a charge of 10 to 20 cents a night, and if the military visitor is entirely without funds to let him in free. A \$200,000 campaign is being pursued, of which a quarter will go into the alterations for the hotel. Building of huts for the soldiers in France is also proposed. President Wilson has written his approval of the Salvation Army work done and his hope that it may be sustained.

BILLY'S ROOM

Someone has justly remarked somewhere that to disappoint a reasonable expectation is an injustice. If this is so, and it would most certainly seem to be so, then let it be confessed at once that an injustice is about to be committed. For Billy's room was not owned by a small boy, neither was it furnished with a small bed, or lit by a small window, filled with small panes of glass and draped with dimity curtains. Billy's room was a garret, and Billy, a semi-mythical figure, forever held up as a shining example. The wonderful outline of his history was well known in the house; how that year before he had come into the Maister's service, just a boy from one of the farms; how he had worked all day in the garden or in the kitchen or in the stable or where not, and then at night had climbed the attic stairs to his garret, and there, by the light of a lantern, written and read far into the night. "A wonderful boy," I'll engage. Wrote a hand like copper plate." So the Maister would describe him to certain young people in need of an example of diligence and application.

But the subsequent history of Billy was even more wonderful. His learning and devotion to study were so great that almost anything seemed to be possible to him. And so, at last, one day, the Maister drove him to a neighboring town, and there he sat for "an exhaustive examination," passed brilliantly, achieved an appointment in the civil service, and went to take up a post at a great seaport. The rest of the story told how he wrote to the Maister, at first, regularly, in his wonderful copper plate, but, later on, not so regularly, until at last he stopped writing altogether, and passed, naturally and inevitably, to that semi-mythical position of superlative excellence which the Maister found of so much service when he desired to create an impression. Was there a certain unreasonableness in the desire for extra holidays? Did Billy ever get any holidays? Were there complaints as to indifferent writing? Let them remember Billy's copper plate. Was a desire expressed to go to sea, to become a bus conductor or even to join a circus? Let them be mindful of Billy and the position he achieved simply by patience and study.

And what an adventure it was! It was not only the wonder of Billy's room itself, with its strange silences and sudden, creaks, and groans. Beyond Billy's room were unexplored vastnesses, rooms without floors, absolutely forbidden ground, only to be peered into and terribly debated. There was never any attempt, of course, to stay there for more than a very short time. A visit was a thing to be planned and carried through with expedition, and subsequently discussed at leisure. The idea of making Billy's room, even temporarily, a place of sojourn was well nigh unthinkable. And every visit, of course, only deepened the reverence felt for that remarkable man after whom the room was called. Written his copper plate there, and slept there—alone—well, there were some things that could not be realized.

So there was attaching to Billy's room, dimly lit by a single sky light, stored with all manner of silent trunks, old disused furniture, worn-out books, piles of piles of dusty cobwebbed papers, old shoes, old tennis rackets, old frames without pictures, and old pictures without frames, bell wires and strange outlandish beams—there was about it all an atmosphere, inspiring at once with awe and reverence and the spirit of high adventure.

The door of Billy's room was not easily attained. To turn the handle, at any rate for those who had any mind to explore it, called for more, for courage. Such a visit was not an adventure to be lightly undertaken, or, on any account, to be undertaken alone. Strictly speaking, it was a forbidden adventure. But there were times, toward evening, after a long wet day, perhaps, when the household, and especially the Maister and the Maister's wife would become aware of a strange and unwanted silence, and it would be realized that the children had "gone to Billy's room."

But as the years went by, the visits became less frequent, and Billy's room began to accumulate other treasures, strange disused toys mostly—the shell of a grocer's shop with "John Smith, Grocer and Provision Dealer" still plainly visible over the door; a rocking horse dismounted—at one time a noble beast, and so on. They were never brought up by the children, but by a lady of determined and energetic mien—in the spring of the year. And the rocking horse, like everything else in Billy's room, soon caught the idea of silence and steadfastness. So weeks would pass into months without a visitor, and then at last when the days were shortest, the door, perhaps, would suddenly be thrown open, and not children, but grown-ups

This is the beginning of the season for
Automobile
Storage

Our Warehouse Service Secures
Privacy and Protection
to owner's car.

Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
WESTLAND AVENUE, BOSTON
Tel. Back Bay 4378

The fur shop

For ARMY WORK
Wanted Yarn, lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$15.00.
Send for samples of this and other
yarns. Prompt delivery on Mail Orders.
436 Boylston St., Boston.

would look in. "Billy's room, sure enough," one would say, "just the same as ever. My! what dust!" Then, after a time, the door would be shut again. The sound of laughter and the clatter of feet would suddenly fade away as the door at the foot of the stairs was closed, and Billy's room would be left alone again, with its dust and its cobwebs and its silence.

NEW YORK LECTURES
ON CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The committee on education for citizenship of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City announces a course of six lectures on "The Business of Citizenship" to be given at the party headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, on Thursdays, beginning Dec. 20. There are to be two sessions, one in the afternoon, the other that same evening. The lecturer will be Howard Lee McBain, Ph. D., who is the Eaton professor of municipal science and administration of Columbia University.

At a recent conference of suffrage leaders and educators it was announced that the faculty of Barnard College was considering adding to the curriculum required courses in politics for undergraduates and also more advanced courses for those especially interested in active political life.

THIRTY COLLEGES
AIDED OHIO DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speaking of the assistance given the prohibition campaign in Ohio by organized college students, the Intercollegiate Statesman declares that seldom if ever has any patriotic or civic movement with the single exception of war called into personal activity the services of so many college students. The Statesman is the publication of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. It reports that 30 leading colleges of Ohio contributed student workers to the campaign, numbering very close to 1000, two thirds of whom were men. Similar college campaigns are to be undertaken in Kentucky, Missouri and Minnesota next year. Two Intercollegiate Prohibition Association secretaries of experience have already begun work in Missouri and Kentucky.

HARVARD CLASS HONORS

Nominations for senior class honors at Harvard have been announced by the senior nominating committee. Two-thirds of the men honored are in some branch of the national service. Marshals, John Merriam Franklin, New York; William James Murray, Natick; George Almy Percy, Arlington; Thomas Chandler Thacher, Yarmouthport; Walter Heber Wheeler, Yonkers, N. Y. and Morrill Wiggins, Boston; treasurer, Vance Fisher Likins, Cambridge; Frederick Howard Stephens, Dorchester; poet, Thacher Nelson, Hubbard Park, Ill.; odist, Alfred Putnam, Philadelphia; Joel Townsley Rogers, Washington; chorode, John King Berry Jr., Providence; Bernard Jonathan Mattuck, Brooklyn; Milton F. MacDonald, Worcester; ivy orator, Lowell Brentano, Orange, N. J.; Sewell Nightingale Dunton, Circleville, O.; William M. Silverman, Cambridge; orator, James Waterhouse Angell, Chicago; Hallows Davis, Brookline; William Lloyd Prosser, Minneapolis.

CHILDREN SIGN PLEDGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A dispatch from Milwaukee to the Minneapolis Journal says that out of 37,000 school children who were asked to sign a loyalty pledge 36,000 complied, according to Superintendent of Schools M. C. Potter. In several cases where children refused to sign influence was traced to the home circle, Mr. Potter declared.

JAPANESE VISIT
THE ART MUSEUM

Financial Commission the Guests
of Banking Interests at Dinner
in Boston

Members of the Imperial Japanese Financial Commission visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the public library this morning, after which they attended a luncheon given at the Union Club. This afternoon Bapa Megata, head of the mission, escorted by Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank of Boston, visited the Allen School, West Newton. The entire party will dine at the home of Mr. Wing, in West Newton, tonight. The commissioners are making their headquarters at the Hotel Somerset. That Japan has no plan to exploit China was the idea emphasized in speeches by the commissioners who were given a reception and dinner by about 400 bank and trust company men at the Somerset last night. Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, who presided, said that such visits are safeguards of the future peaceful relation of the world.

Baron Megata recalled his student days at Harvard more than 4 years ago. The leading talk was given by Yoshitaro Yamashita, who said: "When we talk of our cooperation with your country in the development of China, we do not for a moment mean to exploit China again, her interest. We, in Japan, have no more designs against her interest at her independence than America has. All we want to see in China is that she should become rich and prosperous, and above all, well united and self-governed; that will profit Japan to the same extent as it will China. With these ideas we invite your cooperation in China."

Touching upon America's relation with Japan, Baron Megata said: "Japan's energy and forwardness might well be joined with China's resources and, with the cooperation of the United States, would provide the means for the uplifting of the new Asia."

"For future world economics, we aspire only to secure and maintain relations based on sound, equitable, liberal principles—those founded on a high sense of international righteousness and justice, and up on the selfless purposes of special interests in one country."

Samuel J. Elder and Charles S. Hamlin were among the speakers. Yesterday the visitors inspected the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly.

FARM LABOR AGENT
FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Recognition by the state and federal governments that the farm labor problem must be solved to insure a sufficient supply of foodstuffs, a wage the war to a successful conclusion is shown in the appointment of D. W. O'Brien as farm labor agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, according to an announcement today. Mr. O'Brien will have offices at the Massachusetts State House and will meet with farm labor agencies and agricultural societies in devising plans to supply sufficient help.

Next January Mr. O'Brien is planning to make a survey of the farms throughout Massachusetts, talking over with the farmers their special needs. He is to be assisted by county agents and the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Farmers wanting help are urged to write Mr. O'Brien at the State House. He is a graduate of M. A. C. and has been agricultural instructor in the Leominster High School and with the Boston School Department.

Hickson INC.

PRESENT NOW

A collection of new model

Gowns Tailored Frocks Hats

Unusually distinctive and attractive, and notably exploiting the new "svelte" silhouette as well as special creations for Palm Beach wear and the conservation of wool desired by the National Economy Board

SPECIAL PRICE CONCESSIONS

Will prevail for a
limited period only.

HICKSON BUILDING

667-669 Boylston Street
BOSTON

PATENTS ISSUED
IN NEW ENGLANDGovernment Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Duggan, Inc., patent attorneys:

Machining Machine—Ashworth, Fred, Beverly, Mass.
Machine for Operating Upon Shoes—Bastable, Edward H., South Braintree, Mass.
Milling and Other Machines—Becker, John, Hyde Park, Mass.
Vulcanizing Rubber With Selenium or Its Compounds—Borges, Charles R., Arlington Heights, Mass.
Textile Belling and Preparing the Same—Bachner, Harry S., Wollaston, Mass.
Fusible Link—Carlson, Hjalmar G., Worcester, Mass.
Refrigerated Concrete Building Construction—Clark, Oberlin S., North Weymouth, Mass.
Mandrel for Vulcanizing Tire-Shoes—Cobb, Henry Z., Winchester, Mass.
Electric Welding and Soldering, Electrical Uniting Metals—Costello, Frederick A., Southbridge, Mass.
Conveyor for Newspapers and the Like—Covey, James T., Boston, Mass.
Shuttle—Laudin, H. Jean, Fall River, Mass.
Safety Brake for Motor Vehicles—Davis, Isaac H., Boston, Mass.
Bucket Fastening Means for Turbines—Dawson, William F., Lynn, Mass.
Filling Feller Mechanism—Draper, Clara H., Milford, Mass.
Cam-Path Generating Machine—Foster, Edward E., Beverly, Mass.
Blackening Machine or the Like—Furber, Frederick M., Revere, Mass.
Motor Cycle—Judson, Carl J., Springfield, Mass.
Carrier Dispatch Power-Control System, Single Tube Pneumatic Dispatch System—Hadden, Charles P., Brookline, Mass.
Spark Plug Tester—Luce, William D., Haverhill, Mass.
Rotary Engine—MacKinnon, George W., Boston, Mass.
Truck—Mason, George L., Holyoke, Mass.
Filling Feller Mechanism—Northrop, Jonas, Hopedale, Mass.
Gun Firing Mechanism—Orkin, Samuel, Chelsea, Mass.
Winding Machine—Parks, Edward F., Boston, Mass.
Convertible Boat and Bed—Percival, Charles F., South Braintree, Mass.
Pulling Over Machine—Perrin, Angelo, Haverhill, Mass.
Winding Reel for Paper—Pope, Charles E., Holyoke, Mass.
Oil Clarifying and Dispensing Apparatus—Sexton, William A., Newton, Mass.
Pencil Sharpening Device—Simmons, Ralph C., Beverly, Mass.
Direction Signal for Automobiles—Snow, Joseph C., Brockton, Mass.
Combined Faucet and Relief Valve—Stack, Elmer S., West Somerville, Mass.
Dispensing Device—Stewart, William C., Swampscott, Mass.
Electric Signal System—Suren, Nathan H., Needham, Mass.
Method of Apparatus for Segregating Minerals—Taylor, Hiram E., North Adams, Mass.
Pneumatic Dispatch Tube Apparatus—Whittier, Frederick G., Ipswich, Mass.
Heat Treating Machine—Wineman, Erasmus F., Lynn, Mass.

FRENCH SOCIETY OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The meeting of the Society of Political Economy held on its seventy-fifth anniversary was in all respects a notable gathering, recalling in many ways the long, proud, and successful history of this institution, with which so many great names have been intimately associated and which in its time has done such excellent work. There could have been nobody more worthy of holding the presidential chair on such an occasion than M. Yves Guyot, the keen student, the great authority on political economy, who is known as well in political and economic circles of the countries of the Allies as he is in Paris itself. Besides a large body of the French members, a number of foreign gentlemen were present, who were equally distinguished for their attainments and their love of France. Among these was Baron Otori, counselor to the Japanese Embassy (who is just about to go out to Mexico as Japanese Minister, and who is assuredly in Paris that he will find there a considerable French colony who will be glad to meet him), Mr. Walter V. R. Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Mr. Herbert Gibbons, Mr. Frederick Mathews, M. Basilly, counselor to the Russian Embassy, and others. The new permanent secretary, M. Emmanuel Vidal, read a number of letters from gentlemen who regretted they were unable to be present, and from persons of distinction in foreign countries, who voluntarily tendered their congratulations to the society on the occasion of this anniversary. The letters all tended to show the high state of authority attained by the society in France and the allied countries. M. Emmanuel Vidal, who had been unanimously elected to his office of secretary, paid a tribute to the ability and devotion of his predecessor, M. Daniel Bilet. Otherwise the meeting was for the most part consecrated to remembrances of the past, and of those who belonged to it, and to declarations of faith in the future.

M. Guyot, who was the first president of the society, recalled the losses that it had suffered in the war. Several of its members had fallen and others had been wounded, but their ideals continued to shine, and the duty of those who survived was made more imperative, so that France, the French ideals, individual liberty, and the cause of civilization might be efficiently served. M. Guyot then glanced at the situation and declared that the failure of statesmanship, indicated in the crisis in the supply and distribution of products, and the prices thereof, was due to the arbitrary intervention of authorities who were as omnipotent as they were incompetent, and here was adduced a striking proof of the inviolability and the decisive character of economic laws. They must try not to forget the lesson thus

taught them in such drastic measure. This address was followed by one of M. Raphael Georges Levy, the second president of the society, who recalled the names of the leading authorities on finance and economics who had been connected with the society, and the work they had accomplished. It was a splendid list, he said, including such names as Leon Say, Michel Chevalier, Levasseur, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. Next Baron Otori spoke in phrases of warm and delicate appreciation of the part that France had played in the military and economic evolution of Japan. The Baron was enthusiastically applauded. Then Mr. Walter V. R. Berry of the American Chamber of Commerce spoke of the after-war tasks, and declared that what was necessary, above all, was to smash the work of German disorganization. The United States, he said, was the place for trusts, and he proposed that a big trust in civilization and liberty should be established between America and France. The meeting indicated its warm approval of the apply expressed idea, proposing that the new trust should include all the allied powers united against the robber nations. M. Gustave Schelle, vice-president, read a summary of a paper he had prepared on "the progress of political economy," which the society would have liked to hear in full, but the police regulations as to the closing of meetings at particular hours bore down even upon the political economists, who were obliged to separate.

MORE LITERATURE
WANTED FOR TROOPS

LONDON, England.—In a letter to the press Mr. John Galsworthy makes an appeal for books and more books for soldiers and sailors on active service. There is a demand for 100,000 magazines and books per week, he says, and the demand is increasing. The supply coming in at present is about 40,000 a week, and dwindling at that.

The Camps Library, 45 Horseferry Road, Westminster, under the control of Sir Edward Ward—the Hon. secretary, the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther—the letter continues, is the organization officially recognized by the War Office for the distribution of literature given by the public for the use of the troops. They began work three years ago, and have dealt with more than 10,000,000 publications. When I went there I saw the little dun-colored mountain of canvas bags received that morning from the post offices. It was high, but it should have been three times as high. An agreed proportion of these bags is set apart and sent to the London Chamber of Commerce, the British and Foreign Sailors Society, and the missions to seamen for the navy; and to the British Red Cross War Library, for the use of the men in hospitals and on hospital ships. The rest is sorted out and dispatched in due proportion to every unit of service at home and abroad and to prisoners of war in Germany.

The Camps Library received piles of grateful letters, hundreds of eager requests for more and still more. And all each one of us as to do is to go once or twice a week to our local post office and leave there, unwrapped, unstamped and unaddressed, the books and magazines we have finished with. Many, no doubt, are doing this and have nothing on their conscience, but most can't be, as yet, or the supply would most surely be ample. It's just want of thought, of course; nothing more. But it's queer, bitter queer, when "they" are doing so much for us, that we can't remember to do such a little thing as that for them. Magazines, and books of all sorts, but especially novels—"these are the goods."

EDUCATOR NOW
AMERICAN CITIZEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prof. Henry Morse Stephens, head of the department of history at the University of California and author of many important books in that field and in general literature, has at last become an American citizen. Even before he had left the University of Edinburgh 18 years ago to come to the California Institution, he was a writer of international fame. His reputation has been increased by his works on the French Revolution and other topics, written in America. But while a lover of this country and its institutions, he retained his British citizenship until today, when he was naturalized.

Professor Stephens told Superior Judge Ogden of Oakland, who conducted the examination, that when President Wilson issued his proclamation of April 2 he could not resist the call of America, so deeply was he stirred by the President's appeal to the noblest ideals of justice and humanity.

DETROIT INDUSTRIAL
CRISIS IS AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Two trains of hard coal have reached Detroit and temporarily relieved the industrial crisis faced here when transportation was interrupted.

The shipments prevented unheated street cars in zero weather, saved 9,000,000 pounds of meat and perishable foodstuffs in the Detroit Refrigerator Company's plant, kept the Ford Motor Company running, and enabled the Detroit-Edison Company to recall its notices to 40 industrial plants employing 40,000 men that power would be cut off on Monday.

Detroit's situation is still desperate. Police have approved, but cannot fill half-ton emergency orders from 3516 families without fuel.

LOUISIANA AIDS
MEAT PRODUCTIONLarge Live Stock Farm, With a
Capital of \$2,100,000 Established
in the Suburbs of New
Orleans by Men of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The establishment of the largest livestock farm in the United States, with possibly one exception, was announced on Friday by the Lakeside Live Stock Company, which has already commenced its operations on a 13,000-acre tract on Lake Pontchartrain, just outside New Orleans. The company has a capital of \$2,100,000, and a directorate made up of a group of the most prominent men in the State. A number of herds of Texas cattle have already been purchased and are being moved into the property.

The board of directors includes R. H. Downman, R. M. Walmsley, G. A. Blaffer, W. W. Bouden, L. M. Pool, John Lesley Jr., J. A. Robin, Bernard McCloskey, J. M. Burieres, H. O. Penick, S. A. Trufant, W. J. Fitzgibbons, J. D. Kenney and W. H. Arnold of New Orleans; John A. Pharr, Berwick; Frederick Wilbert, Plaquemine; R. O. Young, Youngville; E. A. Pharr, Morgan City; Thomas J. Clay, White Castle, and Albert Delery, Donaldsonville.

The company's property, which has a 10-mile frontage on Lake Pontchartrain, has been converted into a cattle and hog ranch following modern methods in raising and preparing stock for the market. The company plans to keep 20,000 head of cattle on the farm and an equal number of pigs.

The property has exceptional transportation facilities, and is the only live stock farm in the country located in the suburbs of a large city. The State Highway Department last month improved the route of the Hammond-New Orleans road, which will give the property an automobile boulevard along its 10 miles of lake front, forming a link in the New Orleans-Chicago military highway.

The United States has 8,500,000 less beef cattle than in 1909, 15,000,000 less sheep than 14 years ago and 5,400,000 less hogs than a year ago.

The world's supply has been decreasing for the last 15 years. During that time the prices have been steadily advancing, and within two years have increased more than 50 per cent.

Reports show that the meat supply of Europe is now exhausted, and that a large percentage of the herds have been killed since the war began.

Capt. Frederick Wilbert, president of the company, said on Friday: "These facts and figures emphasize the duty of the people of Louisiana to put forth every effort toward increasing meat production, as the combination of fertile soil and mild climate enables the stock raisers to produce cattle and hogs in great numbers and at a lower cost than in any other section of the country."

MR. PROTHERO ON
NEED FOR ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, was the chief speaker at a luncheon given by the British Empire Producers Organization at the Connaught rooms.

Captain Sir Charles Bathurst, who was in the chair, explained that the public luncheons of the organization for the year had been arranged before the appeal was made by the food controller for the discontinuance of such gatherings in the interests of food economy.

Mr. Prothero spoke of the seriousness of the food situation, explaining that the difficulty would not be decreased by the coming of peace. Three conditions, he said, would have to be fulfilled if peace was to bring the proverbial plenty. There must be food for sale on the foreign market; the means with which to buy it; and the means by which to carry it home. They were faced with a shortage in the supplies of food throughout the world in 1918 and for some time afterwards, whether the war continued or not. In the United Kingdom they had been accustomed to buying all the food they did not produce at home from the alien. The two great grain-exporting countries of Europe, Russia and the Balkan States, could not be expected to export for many years. The belligerent countries also were unable to produce the same quantity of food that they had previously done, and were obliged to look to other markets. If there was a world shortage of exportable food they, in the United Kingdom, were bound to suffer in proportion to the extent that they were dependent upon other countries not only for luxuries, but for necessities. They had been in the habit of drawing four-fifths of their bread and two-fifths of their meat supply from foreigners, and were therefore threatened with a serious shortage.

With regard to the second condition, the means with which to buy food, Mr. Prothero said that there would be little cash in the national pocket at the close of the war. It would be more difficult to obtain national credit, and they would have less manufactured produce to exchange for food. They would have to pay double for everything. Even if there was the food available and the money to pay for it, they would still have to solve the problem of transporting it. Every food carrier would diminish their carrying capacity for raw and semi-manufactured materials upon which their great industries depended.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that when war ceased the materials used in the manufacture of

munitions would be available for fertilizers by means of which the soil might be enabled to recover rapidly.

Economy in the consumption of food had become a national duty of the highest importance. To waste food was national treason, not only to their country but to the cause of the Allies. The United States had recognized this with characteristic clearness, and they had acted with characteristic promptness and generosity. They were in no need of food saving themselves, but they were preaching economy in the consumption of food in order that they might send more food to their allies in Europe. The only way to meet the food shortage and lessen the strain on their finances and their shipping was to increase to the utmost the production of food in the country. The farmers had rallied splendidly to the appeal of the Prime Minister. In the face of great discouragement from want of labor, fertilizers, and so forth, they had actually grown more wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes that year than in the preceding one. Mr. Prothero said that he was confident that if the farmers knew that the country was behind them in the matter they would do all they could. Let them, he concluded, take for their motto, "Play up," and "Play for your side, and not for yourselves."

THE NORWEGIAN
SOCIALIST PARTY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The struggle within the Norwegian Socialist camp has been clearly revealed during the National Socialist Congress, which assembled during the last week in October. The events on the European battlefields and likewise the anarchy in Russia cast their shadows over the proceedings, and the Socialists were considerably less aggressive than previously, while the old Socialist leaders carried their proposals. The Syndicalists brought forward a resolution urging the preparation of the ground for a general strike and for an intelligent application of sabotage. They further proposed that they should agitate for a strike against the payment of taxes and house rent. Mr. Lian, the recognized Socialist leader, replied that such proposals were only calculated to throw dust into the people's eyes, and that a congress of trade unionists had nothing to do with a refusal to pay taxes.

Mr. Tranmael, the leader of the Syndicalists, insisted that the famine prices of all supplies and the votes for military purposes were inextricably bound up with each other, but he admitted that when it came to action against military service the majority recoiled from it. Mr. Buen replied that it might sound very brave to refuse to do military service, but he thought it was desirable to recollect the complete impotence of the Norwegian State at the present moment. He insisted that Norway was no longer mistress over her own imports, nor had she the power to improve the situation. The authorities had done what they could to keep prices down, and the maximum freight which had been fixed would reduce the cost of food by many millions, provided they were able to get the goods into the country at all. He also reminded his opponents that the refusal to do military service might be the very cause of ultimately involving the country in war. The Syndicalist resolution was defeated by a big majority.

In a subsequent debate on the so-called "New Means" of fighting, Mr. Tranmael made some significant remarks. He did not, he said, favor municipal control of industries, as he feared that it would create a class of workmen who would not consider the interests of their fellow workmen in other districts. He also uttered a warning against stupid forms of sabotage, stating that it must be carried into effect in a uniform manner by the organizations, otherwise he was afraid it would lead to a deterioration of the human material and to unwillingness to work, even in Socialistic undertakings.

The majority leaders argued vigorously against the idea that social conditions could be improved by sabotage and other illegalities in place of the constitutional means at the disposal of a people which had obtained universal suffrage for men and women. The result of the debate was that the resolution proposed by the council was adopted by 208 votes against 71, which represented the "Syndicalist" faction. Finally a resolution proposed in favor of a strike against military service was defeated by 174 votes against 86.

It remains to be seen whether the leaders of the Socialist movement will be strong enough to face the situation, in the same way that Branting has done in Sweden by demanding loyalty from the Syndicalist members. During the debate it became abundantly clear that these latter wished to remain members of the organization, and to work for their own defeated ideas from within, carrying on as much "sabotage" as possible against the majority leaders; thus on the day after the defeat of the resolution in favor of a strike against military service a proposal appeared in the Syndicalist organ for the formation of soldiers' committees near camps, for the purpose of agitating this question.

VIOLINIST TO THE FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Francis MacMillan, violinist, left tonight for the East to sail soon for Europe, where he will serve as an interpreter in the American Army. He has been commissioned a lieutenant. Only a third of his concerts for the season have been given. When he offered his services several months ago he did not expect to be called until April.

APPLICATION FOR
NONSUIT REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The defendant's application for a nonsuit in the case of Sister Basil against the Roman

Catholic Archbishop Spratt has been refused by the judge sitting on the case. He has accordingly signed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Sister Mary Basil, for \$20,000 damages against Archbishop Spratt of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Kingston, the mother-superior and three sisters and for \$4000 against Dr. Phelan, another defendant in the case.

FARM CONSTRUCTION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ga.—One of the results of prosperity in the rural sections this fall is that much of the construction work now being planned in this part of Georgia is on the farms and in small towns and villages.

B. Altman & Co.

Stylish Comfort Gowns

at special prices, offer exceptional values

TEA GOWNS

Of satin combined with lace and Georgette crepe . . . \$35.00
Two-piece model, consisting of charmeuse slip, with lace-trimmed chiffon coats . . . \$38.00

BOUDOIR COATS

Of chiffon velvet, lined with silk and trimmed with swansdown, at . . . \$55.00
Of charmeuse, trimmed with lace . . . 24.00
Of corduroy, lined with flowered mull and trimmed with mouffon, at . . . \$9.85

NEGLIGEEES

Of messaline, embroidered; slip-on model . . . \$12.00
Of corduroy, lined with flowered mull . . . 5.00

Also

Blanket Robes, trimmed with satin ribbon . . . 4.50

(Third Floor)

Furs at Special Prices

should attract the attention of everyone who is in search of a really desirable Christmas gift. Among the exceptional values offered are

FUR GARMENTS

Hudson Seal Coats . . . \$125.00
Natural Nutria Coats . . . 95.00
Fur Motor Coats . . . 95.00
Fur-lined Motor Coats . . . 85.00

FUR MUFFS

Nutria . . . \$11.00
Natural Raccoon . . . 12.75
Pointed Fox . . . 50.00
Black Fox . . . 21.00
Black Lynx . . . 25.00
Skunk . . . 28.00
Wolf . . . 25.00

Also

Cape Coatees of Hudson Seal or Nutria . . . \$135.00
Capelets of Hudson Seal or Nutria . . . 85.00

High-cost Fur Garments, Muffs and Neck Furs at considerably reduced prices

(Fur Department, Third Floor)

Important Monday Sales will comprise
Women's Marvex Gloves; Women's and Misses' Sweaters and Semi-made Woolen Dresses and Skirts; Woolen Dress, Suit, Coat and Skirt Lengths; French Filet Lace Window Panels; Practical and Decorative Table Linens; and Mahogany Art Furniture.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill
Thirty-fifth Street

THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR JANUARY

In the last article for the northern hemisphere, we described a clock in the sky, whose hand, formed by the pointers in Ursa Major, turned about Polaris, as the center of the dial. This star clock is not available for southern latitudes, but we may find a similar clock among the southern stars. We must first recognize that one feature is necessarily lacking, that is, a bright star like Polaris at or near the south pole. However, this difficulty may be overcome in the following way:

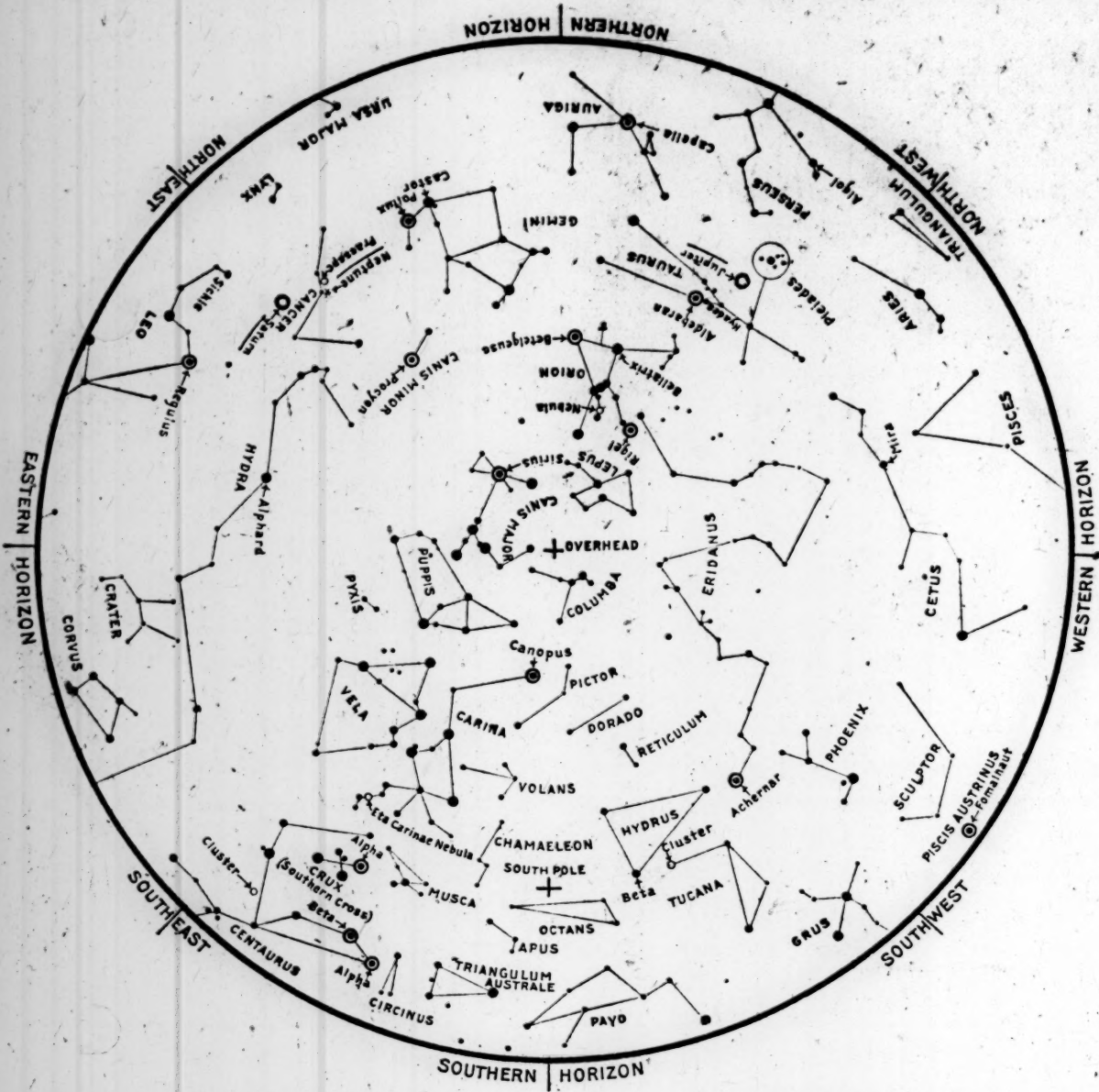
The Southern Cross is now found nearly east of the pole. Draw a line from the star Alpha in Crux to the star Beta in Hydrus, these stars being marked on the map. This line passes through the pole and is the hand of our clock. We may consider that the Cross is the embellishment of the index end of the hand. On Jan. 27, the Cross will be east of the pole at about 10 p. m. local time; six hours later it will be directly over the pole, and we shall see Alpha Crucis and Beta Hydrus on the same vertical circle.

Our clock in the southern sky, like the one previously described, has only one hand, which goes around once in 24 hours. We must estimate the intermediate positions, remembering that each quarter of a revolution is six hours. There is one detail in which the southern clock has the advantage. The hand goes from left to right as in any well-behaved clock, while the hand of the northern clock goes in the opposite direction. This is a consequence of our difference in position, from looking northward for one, to looking southward for the other. The apparent movement of the stars above us in either case is, of course, from east to west. The stars on the sky dial come to the same positions about four minutes earlier on each successive night. A good way of calculating the position of the Cross for any night in the year is to remember that on March 27, it is above the pole at midnight, and for other dates to allow two hours for each full month, and four minutes per day for portions of a month. For example, if we wish to know the position for Jan. 15, we should make an allowance of four hours for the two months preceding March 27, and 12 times four minutes, or 48 minutes, for the 12 days preceding Jan. 27. This allowance must be added, and we find that the Cross is above the pole on that date at four hours and 48 minutes after midnight. On the other hand, for dates following March 27, the allowance must be subtracted, since the stars come around earlier as the year advances.

The constellations this month present perhaps the finest spectacle of the year. Near the zenith appear the brilliant figures of Orion and Canis Major. South and slightly east of the zenith are the constellations Puppis, Pyxis, Vela and Carina, the component parts of the great ship Argo. In the northwest, below Orion is Taurus, in which the brilliant visitor, the planet Jupiter, shines so brightly as to dim the luster of Aldebaran. Perseus, Triangulum, Pisces and Grus are setting. Cetus, with the variable star Mira, is low in the west. Higher up Eridanus is meandering across the sky. Toward the northeast we see the Lesser Dog and the Twins. Both of these, as well as other neighboring constellation figures, are unaccountably upside down, since the ancients who devised these figures lived in northern latitudes. In the same quarter of the sky we find the Lynx, an inconspicuous modern constellation, while two stars of Ursa Major just peep above the horizon. The Crab and the Lion are below Canis Minor, also in the northeast. With its head near the Crab the Water-Snake (Hydra) stretches away to the southeast, the tail being still below the horizon. It has always been closely associated with the Crow (Corvus) and the Cup (Crater), which are borne on its back. Fourteen first-magnitude stars are visible at our hour of observation.

The moon will have its phases according to Greenwich mean time as follows: Last quarter on Jan. 4, at 23 hours and 50 minutes; new moon on Jan. 12, at 10 hours and 36 minutes; first quarter on Jan. 19, at 2 hours and 38 minutes; and full moon on Jan. 26, at 15 hours and 14 minutes. The moon will be in apogee, or farthest from the earth, on Jan. 3, and also on Jan. 31. It will be in perigee, or nearest to the earth, on Jan. 15. During the month the moon passes near Mars on Jan. 3, Mercury on Jan. 11, Uranus and Venus on Jan. 14, Jupiter on Jan. 21, Neptune on Jan. 26, Saturn on Jan. 27 and Mars again on Jan. 31.

The earth will be in perihelion, or nearest to the sun, on Jan. 1. The distance from the sun at that time is about 3,000,000 miles less than in July, when the earth is in aphelion, or farthest from the sun. Mercury will be a morning star, and may be seen in the east just before sunrise about Jan. 25. Venus reaches its greatest brilliancy soon after Jan. 1. In a telescope it will show a crescent like the new moon. The positions of Jupiter and Saturn are shown on the map. The former comes to a stationary point on Jan. 26, and from that time will begin to move eastward across the stars. Saturn comes to opposition to the sun at the end of the month and is becoming more favorably situated for observation. Uranus is disappearing with Capricornus in the west. Mars is in the constellation Virgo, and rises soon after our hour of observation. Neptune in Cancer reaches opposition during the month. It would be well placed for us to see, if it were of sufficient brightness. The light by which it must be seen has come all the way from the sun, and then reflected, makes the return trip to us on the earth, a total distance of about 5,500,000,000 miles. Even when measured with the speed of light, so great is this distance that, were the sun suddenly blotted out, Neptune would remain visible in our telescopes for eight hours after the catastrophe.



The January evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Jan. 6 at 11 p. m. Jan. 21 at 10 p. m. Jan. 26 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER
ON GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—A leading article in the Secolo begins with the remark that if it is true that nations, guided by the infallible instinct of preservation, find the way to their own safety only when they can thoroughly appreciate the dangers by which they are threatened, the whole truth should be told to the Italian people, which has shown itself capable of overcoming the severest trials in its history, but which might go astray through an excess of optimism or by an insufficient realization of the facts, owing to its deception by fatal illusions.

The effort which the Central Empires are now making in Italy is a decisive effort. They are seeking on the Venetian Plain to gain a final victory over the Entente, and their offensive has a double aspect, military and political. It can be decided later when all the evidence is available, whether there has been a secret agreement between German diplomacy, represented by the imperial Socialists, and the Leninist faction in Russia. One thing is undeniable, and that is that the Extremist agitators in Petrograd are collaborating indirectly, even if they do not wish to do so, with Germany, in the attempt to defeat the allied democracies.

The Austro-German army sent against Italy can obtain reinforcements in the shape of guns and regiments from the inactive Russian front. Possibly in the beginning, the operations devised by Conrad von Hotzenzelsdorf with von Mackensen's help and advice, did not aim at carrying out a vast plan of invasion. The political intention was greater than the considerations of a purely military character. They wished to deal a heavy blow at the defenders of the line of the Isonzo and the Carso, on the presumption that that would be enough to shake the moral resistance of the country, which, on the strength of false information, they believed to be at a very low ebb. The reports appearing in almost all the Austrian and German newspapers on the eve of the attack left no doubt of this. They declared that Milan had revolted against the Government, and affirmed that the growing "neutralist" temper of the country would shortly be expressed in a revolution of a parliamentary character. Events had proved the absurdity of these lying assertions. Italy, although naturally saddened, had never been so ready as she was today to make sacrifices. But since, thanks to circumstances, the proper responsibility for which would one day be decided, the initial success obtained by the enemy had increased to unexpected proportions. It was natural that the enemy should take the fullest advantage of this with all the means at his disposal. A good watch, therefore, must be kept on the Alps, whence new attacks might come, and at the same time a great battle must be looked for, in which, on one side, the highest hopes of the enemy would be engaged and, on the other, the revenge incumbent upon Italy, and the fortunes of the whole Entente.

The help sent by the Allies, and decided on when the first news of the invasion of the Friuli Plain by the enemy hordes reached them, was a guarantee that the importance of the events of the immediate future was equally well understood in Rome, London, and Paris. All the same it was useless to imagine that assistance calculated solely with a view to defense would be sufficient. It seemed as if the scene of the decisive phase of the whole European war, which had not been reached on the Eastern front in spite of the Russian misadventures, and which had not been obtained on

CARE SHOWN FOR
ITALIAN REFUGEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Extensive measures are being taken in Italy to provide for the needs of the refugees from the territories already invaded or threatened with invasion. The King has given 500,000 lire for their benefit and the Queen has lent the apartments of the Prince Royal in the Quirinal for the use of babies of the refugees from Friuli. The subscription lists in Rome are reaching large figures. The Women's Patriotic League has issued a circular stating that in order to avoid impeding the military operations by their presence and also to escape the same barbarous enemy who in Belgium ill-treated women, mutilated infants and shot old people, the people of Friuli have left their houses, their goods and their work and have come to take refuge in other parts of Italy and are appealing for funds. The signatures of those who subscribe are to be placed in an album which, when the enemy is driven back, will be consigned to the municipality of Udine as a lasting record of the love shown by Rome to the brave people who for more than two years have dared the fury of the enemy on the confines of the country.

Committees have been organized in Florence to provide for the needs of the refugees arriving there, and Milan is showing great activity and generosity in succoring the homeless members of the population of Venetia, who are taking refuge in that city.

LIBRARY FOR SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
HATTIESBURGH, Miss.—Contracts have been signed by the American Library Association, through its representative at Camp Shelby, G. F. Griffin, for the erection of a building at this cantonment to be used as headquarters for the association at the camp. The building, when completed, will cost \$3500, and will be fitted out with several thousand books for the use of the soldiers.

EDUCATOR DIRECTS
WORK AT CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, of the chair of history in the University of Michigan, who, under leave of absence, recently entered the work of the army Y. M. C. A., has been placed in charge specifically of all the divisional educational work conducted under the auspices of this organization. The educational work at Camp Gordon includes classes in English, French and German and history.

"FLORIDA TRIPS"

FROM BOSTON
\$22.00 One Round Trip \$39.00
TO JACKSONVILLE
\$27.00 Way to Trip \$48.00
Regular service is being maintained. Best way to travel South in comfort at low fares, with best service. One way and round trip tickets to principal points, including meals and state-room accommodation, or any other fares subject to War Tax. It will be to your advantage to consult us about your trip South.
MERCHANTS & MINERS' TRAVEL CO.
Ticket Offices: 245 & 292 Wash. St., Pier 2, Northern Ave., Phone: Fort Hill 6160.
W. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agent

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND
Regular sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 322 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is to be head of the scenic committee of the division of films of the Committee of Public Information, and, in order to carry out this important work, he has been granted a leave of absence by the University. The fitness of this appointment is apparent when it is recalled that Professor Baker, more than any other man in the American academic world, has identified himself with the understanding of the drama and its possibilities, and has brought his section of the department of literature at Harvard into international repute by his combination of research, teaching, and practical exposition of the histrionic art. To him come students in the technique of playwriting from all parts of the country, and from his classes and his experimental theater, known as the "47 Workshop," go forth people who win fame as writers of plays, as actors, or as dramatic critics. Professor Baker is a native of Providence, R. I., who, after graduation from Harvard, joined the faculty as an instructor in English, and then rose to a professorship through his pronounced success in developing the department of dramatic literature. He is a frequent contributor to monthlies of high grade, and travels more or less as a lecturer.

Paul Jones, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Utah, tried by a commission of his peers on the charge of disloyalty to his country in time of war, has been asked to resign his post, and has announced that he will do so. He had been prominent in organizing societies that opposed the draft and that preached "pacifism." Bishop Jones was brought to trial on the petition of a majority of two of the leading congregations of his church in Salt Lake City. He has been a Socialist for some years. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was trained at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and the Cambridge Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., and had his first church in Logan, Utah. In September, 1914, he was made archdeacon of the diocese, and a few months later he became bishop. He has done constructive work as an organizer of the altruistic agencies of the Episcopal church in Utah.

George R. Lunn, who is standing sponsor in the House of Representatives for a resolution committing the United States to a joint policy with Great Britain in supporting nationalistic aspirations of Jews in Palestine, is a former Socialist clergyman, who won national fame by his success in being twice elected as Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y. He began his career as student in an Iowa college, went east and studied for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and had his first church in Brooklyn, N. Y. When called to Schenectady to become pastor of a union church with independent leanings, ecclesiastically considered, he soon branched out into a sociological propaganda that made him conspicuous as a radical factor in the community life. He got a grip on the masses there engaged in the great electrical industry that was sufficient to sweep him into office. Official responsibility moderated his social ardor considerably, and taught him that there is a difference between destructive criticism and constructive accomplishment. Within 18 months he has been disciplined by the national Socialist Party for his refusal to subordinate national to class and party interests; and he now stands with the large and influential American-born group of former Socialists who are heartily supporting the Administration and the nation in the war.

Sir Charles Edward Mallet, who is standing as Coalition candidate for North Salford, unsuccessfully contested West Salford in 1900, and was returned as Liberal member for Plymouth in 1906. In the forthcoming election at Salford he will be opposed by Mr. Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dockers Union, who is standing as an independent candidate. Sir Charles Mallet is a free trader and an advanced Liberal, and, during the five years he sat in the House of Commons, he succeeded in making his mark, and won for himself a seat on the Treasury bench, afterward becoming financial secretary to the War Office. For the last six years Sir Charles Mallet has not been actively

engaged in politics, and since 1912 he has acted as secretary for Indian students at the India Office.

Knute Nelson, senior United States Senator from Minnesota, who is a Republican, in his campaign for re-election has the formal and unqualified support of President Wilson, because of the Executive's desire to have so staunch an American and so well-informed a man as Senator Nelson kept where he is as long as possible. The incident is interesting as showing the abolition of party distinction in the President's mind as he girds himself and the nation for its task. Senator Nelson is one of the most picturesque and individual of the senators, and a man whose influence for many years with the Scandinavian-Americans of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, has been more powerful than that of any other man. He is a native of Norway, and arrived in the United States when a young man. Albion College, in Michigan, had him for a student for a short time, but with the opening of the Civil War he enlisted and fought gallantly with the Wisconsin infantry. When war ceased he studied law, got into politics, and served one term in the Wisconsin Legislature. In 1871 he settled in Minnesota, and with that State's striking growth he has enjoyed a similar expansion of privilege and duty, serving as a judicial official, as a regent of the state university, as a state law maker, as a state Governor, and as a congressman and national senator.

ATLANTA ELECTS
CITY OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In a general city election held Dec. 5, city officials nominated in the recent primary were elected without opposition, a total of only 702 votes being cast. The officials elected are:

For General Manager Waterworks—W. Zode Smith.
For Alderman Second Ward—Harvey Hatcher.
For Alderman Sixth Ward—L. F. Styron.
For Alderman Ninth Ward—Warren D. White.

Councillors: T. A. Conger, Al H. Martin, Charles L. Chosewood, Claude L. Ashley, W. Leonard Bell, Councilman Ed. T. Mincey, Councilman J. N. Landers, W. D. Hoffman, Councilman J. L. Carpenter, F. E. Maffett.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Luxurious Living
NEW YORK MAIL—A woman of modest means on her way north had to stop off overnight in Philadelphia. She went to various hotels and was told they were overcrowded. At last she found one; not the most prominent hotel in town, by any means, in which she got a room and bath. The rate was \$4. The woman has to count her dollars with care, but after she had been in that room a while she forgot the pang it cost her to give up \$4 for opportunity to sleep and bathe. There were hundreds of luxurious trimmings to the room. There was an exquisite desk, writing paper that spelled style, envelopes with an atmosphere of wealth, a center table that was a joy, ten towels of the finest toweling material, and individual maid service. The woman of modest means expressed surprise to the maid. "Oh!" was the response. "There is nothing superior about this. There are 400 rooms in the house. The lowest rate is \$4 a day. You should see some of the expensive suites! This is wonderful for the price; don't you think so?" It is. It is so wonderful that it shocks persons who have taken to heart the preachings, the pleadings, the beggings of patriotic men from President Wilson down for economy, rigid, earnest economy in the cause of liberty and justice. We riot in useless, shameful extravagance in a thousand ways. We pamper ourselves on wasteful luxuries when we should live simply but well. It should stop. It must end. We must in the cause of liberty check waste.

Prosperity in the South
NEW ORLEANS ITEM—Immigration is going to set more rapidly toward Louisiana and Mississippi. The major reasons are the prevailing and prospective prices of sugar, rice and cotton, and the vast demand for five stock. Almost everybody is willing to share profits. So Louisiana and Mississippi should blazon the story of their prosperity to the farming world. They should tell throughout America the story of their unlimited acreage of cheap lands. Corn is a king to every American farmer, and we can raise the king. In other sections of America there are hundreds of thousands of land-hungry families with means to buy land and start here. We should advertise to them.

Atlas
Crucible Steel
Company
TOOL STEELS

PRODUCERS OF

TRADE L-XX MARK
HIGH SPEED STEEL

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Main Office and Works
Dunkirk, N. Y.BRANCH OFFICES: New York Chicago Boston St. Louis
Pittsburgh Cleveland Detroit Buffalo Montreal

The Harmony Cafeterias

CHICAGO
Continuous Cafeteria Service—
7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

"Eat the Harmony Way"
234-326 S. WABASH AVENUE
234-326 S. WABASH AVENUE
23-25 S. DEARBORN STREET
23-25 S. DEARBORN STREET
23-25 S. DEARBORN STREET

You will find for your inspection
an Exclusive Assortment of
Splendid Gifts in Jewelry
at Reasonable Prices at the
K. & K.
GIFT SHOP
29 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO

For fifty years Stebbins
Hardware Company has
stood for quality in Hard-
ware, Tools, Cutlery, Paints
and Electrical Supplies.

The incomparable and large assortment of merchandise that we stock together with fairness, service and attention has made us the leading Hardware House in Chicago.
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

AMBROSE J. KRIER
HATS

Shirts and Neckwear
Shirts to Measure
1409 Wilson Ave. TWO STORES Chicago
1133 Wilson Ave.

Carpet Cleaning Service
RUGS

Oriental and Domestic, Cleaned and Repaired by our careful approved methods. Highest references. Estimates furnished.
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.
4149 E. 83rd Street, CHICAGO
Phone: Wilson 225-23

The
Coward
Shoe

IT IS a satisfying thing in these days to know a shoe store where leather is still leather, and shoe values are measured by the old-time standards of actual wear and worth.

The Coward Shoe Store is such a place. Prices of materials have gone up many times during our fifty years of good shoemaking, and honest shoes cannot now be sold for prices that once seemed high. But the Coward ideals of shoe service and durability, of genuine materials and workmanship have been maintained without change.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)

Sold Nowhere Else
Mail Orders Filled

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS REACTIONARY

Prices Yield Easily, and Some Particularly Weak Spots Disclosed—Texas Company Is Conspicuous in the Decline

There was some uncertainty to the early New York stock market today. The opening was irregular as a whole, with a number of issues selling at a lower level. In some spots there was a hardening tendency after first figures had been recorded. United States Steel common opened down 1/2 to a point, but reduced this decline to 1/4 before the 15-minute mark of the short session had been reached.

Gulf Steamship was weak, and Anaconda, Bethlehem Steel "B," Marine preferred, Republic Iron & Steel and Ohio Gas were heavy. Reading lost half a point.

Late in the first half hour the New York list was distinctly irregular. There was some weakening in certain quarters of the market and a slight strengthening in other spots. Stocks had a downward turn in the late trading. Crucible, after opening 1/4 at 48, receded 1 1/2 further, then a point from Friday's closing. American Telephone declined more than a point from Friday's closing. American Can was up 1/4 at the opening at 33, dropped to 30 1/2, rose to 34 1/2 and again sagged off. Pullman opened up 2 points at 119 1/2 but lost half of its gain. Reading declined nearly 2 points. Canadian Pacific was off 1/4 at the opening at 130 1/2 and dropped 1 1/2 further. Union Pacific was unchanged at the opening at 108. It receded 1 1/2 before the close. United States Steel opened off 1/4 at 83 1/2 and declined under 1/2. Texas Company was down a point at the opening at 127 and declined 4 points further.

New York total sales, 283,400 shares; \$2,900,000. Bonds. For the week, 3,111,800 shares; \$26,810,000 bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

During the first nine days of the campaign, thrift and war savings stamps to a total of \$431,333 were sold to the people of New York City.

Latest returns in the Canadian Victory Loan campaign show a total of 782,714 subscribers, or one to every 10 persons in Canada. This is said to establish a new record with respect to the proportion of population of a country subscribing to its war loan.

The Argentine Government is paying a maturing \$5,000,000 issue of 6 per cent notes sold to a syndicate of New York bankers in December, 1914. The transaction completes the payment of all money borrowed by Argentina in this country since the outbreak of the war.

Southeastern railroads have been called upon by the Railroads War Board to furnish 25 locomotives to the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and Virginia Railway to expedite the movement of coal from West Virginia and Virginia mines to seaboard for water transportation to New England.

Frederic A. Delano, member of the Federal Reserve Board, says that plans to make holders of Liberty bonds and war-savings certificates permanent creditors of the Government after the war are under consideration. The Government, he says, will offer alternatives to holders of war-savings certificates when they mature.

Contracts have been let by the Federal Shipping Board for 4000 ships with net deadweight carrying capacity of 8,000,000 tons, and it is thought at least 6,000,000 tons will be available next year. Raymond B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the board, says that if shipbuilding plants were in full operation, 400,000 additional skilled men would be at work.

BONDS AS SECURITY GAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal comptroller reports that the United States Government bonds held Nov. 30, as security for national bank notes, were \$681,565,810, having shown an increase since March 31 of more than \$17,000,000, or an average increase of more than \$2,000,000 a month.

RATES FOR ACCEPTANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal Reserve Bank has established open market rates for purchase of acceptances as follows: Minimum rate, 3 per cent; maximum rate, 4 1/2 per cent. The previous rates were 2 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; moderate northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder in the north portions of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 29.10 a. m. 21
12 noon 25
5 p. m. 11.43 a. m.
Length of day, 9:06 Moon sets, 5:38 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 12 New Orleans 38
Buffalo 4 New York 36
Chicago 4 Philadelphia 12
Cincinnati 6 Pittsburgh 6
Cleveland 38 Portland, Me. 16
Des Moines 6 Portland, Ore. 48
Jacksonville 34 San Francisco 48
Kansas City 8 St. Louis 8
Nantucket 24 Washington 12

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise sun 7:06 High water
Run river 4:12 Low water 11:43 a. m.
Length of day, 9:06 Moon sets, 5:38 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2
Allis-Chalm.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am B Sugar	66	66	66	66
Am Can	33	34 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can pf.	88	89 1/2	88	89 1/2
Am Car Fy.	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am H & L pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Int Corp.	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Linsed.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Am Linsd pf.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Am Loco.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Loco pf.	54	54	54	54
Am Smelt pf.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	102	102	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Wrtp pf.	21	21	21	21
Anaconda	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Atchafson	81	81	79 1/2	79 1/2
Atchafson pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
At Coast Lt.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
At Gulf	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Bald Loco	54	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Balt & Ohio	47	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Batoplas	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Beth Steel	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Beth Steel pf ret	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
BF Goodrich	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
BF Goodrich pf.	94	94	94	94
Brook R T	37	37	37	37
Burns Bros.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Butte & Sup.	15	15	15	15
Can Petrol.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Can Pacific	130 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Can Pac pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Cer de Pas	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ches & Ohio	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chir R & Pac.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Chir R & Pac pf.	38	38	38	38
Chir N W	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87
Chile Cop.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chino Cop.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Col Fuel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Col Gas & El.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Con Gas	80 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Con Prod.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Con Prod pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cruc Steel	49	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cuban CSug.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cuban CSug pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Denver pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Domes Min.	7	7	7	7
Erie	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
FM & S pf.	28	28	28	28
Gen Motors	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Gen Motors pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Gen Nor	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Har & Bar.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Inspiration	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Int Ag Corp.	33	33	33	33
Int Con Cor.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Int Mer Mar.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	78	78	76 1/2	76 1/2
Int Nickel	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
In Paper	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kayser	95	95	95	95
Kenne Cop.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lack Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lehigh Val.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Loose Wiles	16	16	16	16
Louis & N.	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Manhattan	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Max Petrol	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midvale St.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo K & T	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	7	7	7	7
Mo Pac pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Mon Power	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Nat C & S	59	59	59	59
Nat C & C	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nat Enamel	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat Lead	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
NOT & M.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
NY A Brake	102	102	101	101
NY Central	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
NY Dock	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
NY N H & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N & W	98	98	98	98
North Pac.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
O Cities Gas	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
P & W Va pf.	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Penna	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Peoples Gas	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Peoria & E.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Phila Co.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pkts Coal	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pressed St.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pullman	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Ray Con	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	68 1/2	68 1/2	67	67
Repub 1 & S	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Royal Dutch	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Rumely	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
S-Roeback	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Sinclair Oil	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
So Pacific	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
So Ry	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
So Ry pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
St. L & S F	13	13	13	13
Studebaker	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Texas Co.	127	127	123	124
Texas Pac.	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Union Pac.	108	108	105 1/2	106 1/2
Union Alloy St.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
United Fruit	112	112	112	112
U Ryspf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
U S Rubber	49	49	48	48
U S S R	42	42	42	42
U S Steel	83 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82
U S Steel pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine operate a special train from Hudson, N. Y. to Camp Devens, Ayer, this noon, for the accommodation of members of the national army.

Manager William H. Wright, of the Boston Terminal Company, is instructing a class of Boston & Albany freight men on the terminal book of rules and signals controlled by pneumatic tower.

The Boston & Maine is operating a new Saturday only train between Salem and Boston via Wakefield Junction.

The Boston & Albany placed box cars in American Express Company service between Boston, St. Louis and Chicago today on account of a shortage of baggage cars.

William Craig is acting assistant crew dispatcher of the Boston & Albany at South Station in place of W. F. Danhier, promoted.

The New Haven will operate the federal express from South Station in sections at 7:30 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of members of the United States Quartermaster's Department en route to Washington, D. C.

William Scribner, chief crew dispatcher of the Old Colony Division, New Haven at Taunton, Mass., is a South Station business visitor.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journeys to East Milton in special New Haven Railway equipment today, leaving South Station at 1:40 p. m. Returning the club will board the train leaving South Braintree at 5:20 p. m.

The private Pullman car Peacock Point, occupied by the Davidson party, was attached to the Boston & Albany's New York express from South Station at 11:30 o'clock last night en route to Hartford, Conn.

The American Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany today a large shipment of Columbia River salmon, consigned to Boston market.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. Kalkreuth; U. S. Cincinnati—G. F. Schott of Schott Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—W. J. Shelby; U. S. Havana—Manuel Mallo de Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and E. Mendez de B. Mendez & Co.; U. S. Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Eliet Kendall Shoe Co.; U. S. Los Angeles—Edgar Larson of Muse Feris & Walker; U. S. Lynchburg—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S. New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; U. S. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; U. S. San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; U. S. Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S. Utica, N. Y.—H. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Rochester, N. Y.—T. W. Newcomb of Newcomb Anderson Shoe Co.
London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; U. S.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices were high again at the fish pier today. Arrivals: Schooners Angle Marshall 11,400 pounds, Adeline 9400, and Russell 10,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$12, steak cod \$16, market cod \$8, pollock \$7.50, large hake \$13@14, small hake \$9 and cusk \$4.50.

Gill netters put out from Gloucester today, after remaining in port Friday. No arrivals were reported at Gloucester today.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	790	820
Buckeye Pipe Line	80	83
Illinois Pipe	175	185
Indiana Pipe Line	78	83
Midwest	96	98
Ohio Oil	282	288
Prairie Oil & Gas	380	390
Prairie Pipe	225	230
South Pipe	245	250
Standard Oil (Cal.)	209	213
(Ind.)	585	590
(Ky.)	310	320
(N. Y.)	490	500
(N. Y.)	235	240
Union Tank Line	80	83

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 75, Electric Star Bat 47 1/2, General Asphalt common 14 1/2, Lehigh Nav 58 1/2, Lake Superior 11, Phila Tract 69, Phila Co 25, Phila Rtd pf 28, Phila Elec 22 1/2, Phila Rapid Transit 25 1/2, Union Traction 37 1/2, United Gas Imp 65 1/2.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85 1/2 off 1/4 c.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska	2½	2½	2½	4
Alouca	48½	48½	48½	4
Ala. Them	90	90	90	59
Al. Term	102½	102½	100	117
Al. Term	9½	9½	9½	117
Al. Gif & W	93½	93½	93½	9
Al. Elevated	29½	29½	29½	2
Al. & Ariz.	59½	59½	59½	5
Alumet	415	415	412	41
Al. Range	40½	40½	40	4
Al. Daily	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
Al. Butte	8½	8½	8½	2
Al. nison	140	140	140	14
Al. Ry & Elec.	116½	116½	116½	11
Al. Elec	120	120	120	12
Al. Sall	2	2	2	2
Al. Sall	75	75	74	7
Al. gherthal	120	120	120	12
Al. phawk	57	57	57	5
Al. River pf	66½	66½	66½	6
Al. N. H. & H	28½	28½	28	2
Al. Lake	1½	1½	1½	1
Al. & Co.	120	119½	111	11
Al. umme	13-16	13-16	13-16	13
Al. ah Exp.	2-16	2-16	2-16	2-16
Al. ah Cons.	10	10	10	1
Al. S R S & M pf	44½	44½	44½	4
Al. nter Shoe	40	40	39	3
Al. do pf	26	26	25½	2
Al. nter Fruit	113	113	112½	11
Al. nter	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
Al. nter End St	36½	36½	36½	3

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Various Influences Responsible
for Stock Market Slump—
Advent of 6 Per Cent Money
—Liberty Loan Payments

There is a bottom to the securities markets somewhere. This is about the only comfort that can be offered holders of stocks and bonds just now. Comparison with former low records is not very consoling. Some standard issues are close to previous low prices and some are below the lowest previous records.

Probably the most unfavorable influence on the markets just now is the weakness in foreign bonds. These are selling at bargain prices, and in some instances many points below their offering figures. Unfavorable war news during the last week has had most to do with the depression in this class of securities. The Anglo-French fives have attracted widespread attention among financiers and investors of the United States because they are so widely held in this country. \$500,000,000 of this issue having been disposed of to American investors. The French cities securities, a large amount of which are owned in the United States, also declined to remarkably low figures. No one wonders why Russian bonds are selling at little more than a third of their par value. The many revolutions through which that country has been passing alone would be enough to send downward the market prices of Russian securities. The unconfirmed report that Russia would repudiate her outside obligations probably had most to do with the decline in these issues.

If the darkest hour is just before the dawn, there should be some hope for holders of all classes of securities. Wall Street has been looking very gloomy lately, and predictions have been made more freely that still lower prices will be seen. This is usually to be regarded as a good omen, for when things look their bluest in the securities markets and traders generally are talking bearish, the time is near for the tide to turn. The upturn in Friday's market offered the first ray of hope traders have had in many weeks.

Advent of higher call money rates this week on the New York Stock Exchange is regarded as a rather natural result of financial operations since the end of last month. Prior to Dec. 1, when the new federal tax on promissory notes went into force, the banks borrowed heavily from federal reserve institutions on 15-day paper. They took the opportunity of saving thereby \$200 on every \$1,000,000 borrowed. The New York Federal Reserve Bank report of Nov. 30 showed an increase that week of more than \$100,000,000 of discountable paper held. On account of this borrowing at the central institution the banks had an abundance of funds to loan. However, they were called upon to repay some of the government deposits, and the temporary accommodations secured at the Federal Reserve Bank were nearly all paid off by the end of last week. This was responsible for a contraction of \$53,000,000 in the surplus reserve shown in the actual condition of the New York Clearing House report, and the necessity for calling loans this week.

Thousands of subscribers to the second Liberty Loan will make 40 per cent payments at banks today. More than half of the remaining \$1,012,000,000 unpaid on the second loan is expected. Today also the Treasury will make the first semi-annual interest payment on Liberty bonds of the first issue. Subscribers will clip the interest coupon from their bonds and deposit these at banks. The aggregate payments amount to 1 1/2 per cent on the \$2,000,000,000 total of the first loan, or about \$35,000,000. There will also mature \$685,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness. There is an enormous commercial demand for money swelled by the high prices for raw materials. There is also a heavy demand for money by country banks. These institutions are paying 5 per cent for call money to their city correspondents, and those who are not members of the federal reserve banks are rediscounting their commercial paper with their city correspondents at 5 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Time money remains scarce. Mixed money is 5 1/2 bid and industrial money 5 1/4 offered. There is very little doing in commercial paper, with rates 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent.

Surprise was occasioned at the announcement that the Federal Farm Loan Board had decided that farmers who borrow hereafter from the system will have to pay 5 1/2 per cent. The previous rate of 5 per cent had been universal, and it was intimated that the next change would be a reduction. No explanation accompanied the announcement as to the specific reasons for advancing the rate, except that war-time financing "interfered with original plans of the board." Possibly, however, the margin between the mortgage rate and 4 1/2 per cent paid on farm loan bonds was found inadequate to cover the expenses of operation. Evidently an increase in the rate on farm mortgages was not in contemplation when the Secretary of the Treasury recently reviewed the operation of the federal farm loan system. The secretary said: "The day that the Federal Farm Loan board established a flat rate of 5 per cent on federal farm loan mortgages all over the United States was a great day for the American farmer, for this action not only took from shoulders of borrowers from federal banks a

burden of excessive interest which they had carried too long, but it established a rate which cannot be very much exceeded by other lenders. All statistics as to interest rates on farm loans in the United States became obsolete on that day. Interest rates on farm loans are now lower than ever before, except in certain favored regions, at a time when general rates show a tendency to advance. No one doubts that this decrease is a result of operations of the Federal Farm Loan Act."

Ecuador has provided for stricter regulation of the rate of exchange as regards drafts to and from other countries. An advisory board of delegates from each bank of issue, chambers of commerce and the national bank inspector are to make recommendations to the President. The latter alone has power to establish legal rate of exchange. Any person selling at a higher rate than established is liable to prosecution and on conviction is subject to a fine 10 times the amount of excess charged. Export duties may be paid by checks or sight drafts on foreign markets where the goods are exported, taking as a basis the value of the draft sterling in New York. Such drafts must be sold by customs collectors at the price paid them. At present, the purchase of foreign drafts is very materially restricted owing to the scarcity of funds in other countries trading with Ecuador. Banking interests in Ecuador express the opinion that the new law will still further increase the difficulties.

Use of gold coins as holiday presents this season is being discouraged by Washington authorities and bankers. This action will conform with the movement to conserve the supply of gold for banking and reserve purposes during the war. Federal Reserve banks have for some time been urging their members to use forms of money other than gold or gold certificates and to accumulate the gold in the reserve banks.

MATURITIES OF
THE RAILROADS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aggregate of railroad securities maturing in 1918 is \$258,288,249, or \$88,211,651 less than maturities for 1917 and \$368,211,651 less than in 1915, the record year, when \$626,500,000 matured. Next year's maturities are, therefore, comparatively small and below the average.

As usual during recent years, the largest part of maturities are notes which have run one to five years. This shows how difficult it has been for railroads to float long-term loans since the end of last month. The market action of bond issues floated early in this year has not been such as to encourage bringing out long-term issues.

The latest single item maturing in 1918 is New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, one-year notes, amounting to \$45,000,000, due May 1. In view of the present condition of the roads, much interest is displayed in banking circles over the prospects of the New Haven's maturities. The Government control of the railroads is expected to favorably affect this issue by making it possible for the company to pay off or satisfactorily extend the loan.

Other large items maturing next year are the New York Central one-year 4 1/2 per cent notes, amounting to \$10,000,000, Canadian Northern convertible 6 per cent notes, amounting to \$10,000,000, and Chicago & Western Indiana 6 per cent notes, amounting to \$15,000,000.

DOMESTIC TRADE
HALTS SOMEWHAT

Except in retail lines, the domestic trade of the United States has not been helped by the recent low temperatures and otherwise unfavorable weather conditions, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation, which continues: It is of less general importance that demands for seasonal commodities have been accelerated and augmented than that transportation problems have been aggravated and manufacturing still further impeded.

Through the vigorous and unusual measures taken to better conditions, partial relief from the freight congestion was indicated before real winter weather set in over a wide area, but since then the situation has become even more troublesome and not a few plants have been forced to shut down altogether or to reduce appreciably operations because of the added difficulties of obtaining fuel.

That strictly civilian trade, although not so conspicuously active as previously, remains large in the aggregate, reports make clear, and Christmas shopping has begun in a way forecasting favorable results on the whole. But holiday purchases in most instances are both more conservative and discriminating than last year, and emphasize the movement toward economy which has grown out of the war and which is spreading in about all sections.

INACTIVE SECURITIES	
American Brass Co.	210.00
American Choke Co. pfd.	135.00
American Writing Paper Co. pfd.	76.00
Arlington Mills.	106.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	91.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	97.00
Draper Corporation.	109.00
Farr-Alpaca Co.	170.00
Mountain States Telephone	100.00
OTIS Elevator.	38.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	180.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	70.00
Southern N. E. Tel.	106.00
United States Envelope Co. pfd.	106.00
United States Envelope Co.	150.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	74.00
Waltham Watch Co.	12.00

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Inasmuch as daily sentiment on the market is so liable to the influences of war operations and developments, and of events on the battle lines, it is impossible to form conclusions of the immediate or near future trend of prices, but a very large number of highly desirable investment securities are selling so far below intrinsic values that we do not hesitate to advise purchases for investment, with purpose to hold until the close of the war. The dividends on such securities are well assured, and purchasers, benefited by high yield during the period of waiting, will, we believe, realize eventually a substantial profit. While markets cannot ignore the fortunes of the battlefields, the prosperity of the last two years in this country has established a most favorable basis for stability to uphold it under the demands of war. The business of the whole country is prosperous and promises to continue so.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The technical position of the market is sufficiently sound to furnish a firm foundation for a substantial upturn should sentiment veer to a more hopeful point of view. Pessimism is now rapidly approaching that 100 per cent of density which invariably marks its dissolution.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We feel that some unusually important developments may be expected in the near future. It may be that the European situation is approaching a crisis, perhaps a climax. With the end of the war will probably come unprecedented prosperity, even greater than that created by the stimulus of war, and the present better demand for stocks may be traced to people who realize this and are content to play for the long pull, secure in their conviction that sooner or later the inevitable must happen.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Securities are selling below value under any conceivable condition, but until something has happened to restore confidence and lessen the unreasonable fear under which the public seems to labor, we shall probably not see any sustained recovery. We believe, however, that it is the greatest opportunity of the century for the men with cash and courage.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Barring actual victory for Germany, it is difficult now to conceive of any troubles developing more serious than have already taken place. It is one of the unfortunate characteristics of the stock market that it always exaggerates. A year ago many stocks were higher than was justified; today, most are too low.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We probably will have irregular price movements for some time, but we opine that low points on the war movement have been made in many cases, and that accumulation now is the word—taking on of bargains in America's best corporation securities. There are some coppers in this category.

TEN PER CENT FOR
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

War stock markets change investment standards. Whether or not it is a reflection of the new taxes, or the apprehension of involuntary cuts in dividend payments, the fact remains that a considerable number of important industrial stocks sell to yield more than 10 per cent at their regular dividend rates.

The following table, containing 17 such issues, includes some concerns in which there is no reason to suspect an impending dividend reduction. The quotations are the lowest of the past few days, eliminating fractions:

Stock	Price	Reg. Div.	Yield %
American Beet Sugar.	63	88	13.7
American Locomotive.	48	5	10.4
American Woolen.	39	5	12.3
Atlantic Gulf.	89	10	11.2
Bethlehem.	68	19	14.7
Chandler.	62	8	12.8
Columbia Fuel.	30	3	10.0
Columbia Gas.	28	4	14.2
General Motor.	84	12	14.2
Goodrich.	42	4	11.8
Maxwell first pfd.	49	7	14.2
Midvale.	40	6	14.8
New York Air Brake.	99	10	10.1
Press Steel Corp.	50	7	14.1
Ya. Caro. Ch.	31	2	10.4
Westinghouse.	35	3.50	10.0
Willys-Overland.	17	3	17.9

MOVEMENT OF
CATTLE TO MARKET

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Serious drought conditions in the Southwest, especially in Texas, parts of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado, are resulting in a heavy movement of cattle to market. In almost all cases cattle reaching Kansas City market are of the "canner" order, which are finding a ready outlet among packers, who have orders booked far ahead for canned products. Canners are commanding prices without precedent in the history of the live stock trade. In the districts where drought has not yet become serious, cottonseed meal and cake interests are supplying abundant feed, having cooperation of the United States Food Administration and the Railroads' War Board. Texas panhandle breeding cows and stock and feeding steers are being moved to more favored regions.

JAPAN'S LOANS TO ALLIES
TOKIO, Japan.—The finance department announces that loans raised in Japan by foreign powers to Oct. 1 aggregated 565,000,000 yen. Of this sum 105,000,000 yen went to England, 77,000,000 to France, 379,000,000 to Russia and 5,000,000 to China.

SOME COMFORT
FOR RAILROADS

Earnings Report of New York Central for October Makes a Favorable Comparison With That of Last Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There is considered to be no reason why railroad stockholders should not take some comfort from the present situation as regards the railroads. New York Central road's statement for October makes a better comparison with last year than any for months. Unless something upsetting enters the figures for the two final months, 1917 should yield a surplus equal to about 10 per cent on the stock.

The gross gain in October was \$2,982,426, or 16.3 per cent, whereas in the same month Pennsylvania railroad's gross gained only 14 per cent and that of Pennsylvania Company (western lines) only 9 per cent, and that of Baltimore & Ohio less than 9 per cent. The net earnings of the Central fell off only \$257,000, or 4 per cent in October. In September the gross gained only 7.4 per cent and net fell off 12 per cent.

To arrive at actual results for New York Central stockholders, one must take in the operations of the Boston & Albany, leased for a guaranteed rental. The surplus over charges of the system decreased approximately \$600,000 in October. It lost twice as much in September. Applying the October ratio of decrease to November and December, the surplus for the full year would be \$257,500. That would mean a decrease of almost \$20,000,000 from 1916 figures, which represented 18 per cent on the stock, but would still be upwards of 10 per cent, a reassuring margin over the 5 per cent dividend.

The calculation is subject to end-of-the-year adjustments, notably as to dividends of subsidiaries. These are not likely to be much changed, unless the coal properties report more than their usual deficit. The Michigan Central road has been doing better in the last month or two than earlier in the year. Its October surplus shows an increase. If the road only comes out even with last year in November and December it will have earned 16 per cent or 17 per cent on its \$18,738,000 stock, of which \$16,819,300 belongs to the New York Central.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie's income has had a slump this year, but if that road should earn only its fixed charges and rentals in the two final months it would still have 15 per cent on its \$36,000,000 stock, of which Central owns just over half. It earned 28 per cent in 1916. The regular dividend rate is 10 per cent.

Details of the Central's expenses are available for only nine months. In that period gross increased \$9,007,402, or 6 per cent, whereas transportation expenses alone increased \$15,414,260, or 30 per cent. Maintenance and transportation charges and their relation to gross show the following changes from corresponding nine months of 1916:

	1917	1916	%
Gross	\$176,648,596	\$9,907,402	5.9
Maintenance	50,990,871	5,116,441	11.4
% to gross	28.3	1.3	
Transp. exp.	69,135,389	15,414,260	28.7
% to gross	39.1	6.3	

Thus the movement of freight and maintenance called for \$20,500,000 more than the year before, and traffic brought in less than \$10,000,000 more. There were minor increases in other expense accounts, not to overlook an increase of more than \$2,000,000, or 28 per cent, in taxes for nine months. In October alone taxes increased \$272,000, or 36 per cent, indicating that full year's tax increase will be about \$2,675,000, to \$11,150,000. Swollen proportions of this item are due chiefly to the war tax.

Other income has so far fallen \$4,000,000 below last year, principally because of omission of a \$3,000,000 extra dividend by Pittsburgh & Lake Erie this year. Fixed charges have already increased a little more than \$1,000,000, of which about \$600,000 appears due to a larger debit on car hire account reflecting congestion on eastern lines and unusual detention of foreign cars.

Comparatively speaking, Central has been free of congestion this year. Its condition in this respect is far better than last winter or in the spring of 1916. This is partly because of its enormous purchases of motive power and cars prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, partly because it is not one of the great coal and steel carrying roads. Its surplus earnings this year will fall to little more than half what they were in 1916, but will not be much under 1915. Compared with the fall in price of the stock since lowest price in 1915, which was 8 1/2, the dividend balance appears reassuring.

What is not so reassuring is that the smaller balance for dividends (than in 1915) will remain this year after carrying approximately \$245,000,000 of business, compared with \$186,000,000 two years ago.

LIBERTY LOAN TRADING
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stock exchange has admitted to list United States of America 15-39-year 4 per cent definitive bonds converted from the first Liberty Loan of 1917, due 1932-1947 to be dealt in the regular way only.

REAL ESTATE

George C. Dana has purchased the residential property at 146 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands, owned by Rachel M. Smith. The estate consists of a large house and stable, together with 13,809 square feet of land, all assessed for \$10,300, which includes \$2890 carried on the land. In connection with this transaction, Mr. Dana also purchased title to the two-family house at 145 Forest Street, Medford, owned by Robert P. Smith. There is a land area to this parcel containing 5500 square feet, valued at \$1450, and the total assessment amounts to \$5900. In part payment for this property, Mr. Smith conveys to George C. Dana a lot of land on Erie Avenue, Newton Highlands, containing 6500 square feet, valued at \$1300 by the assessors.

The Nicol Building and Realty Company of Newport, Rhode Island, have sold the single frame dwelling and 3200 square feet of land at 235 East Squantum Street, Atlantic. The total assessment is \$4350 divided as follows: Building \$3700, lot \$650. Rudolph and Bertha S. Weber bought for occupancy.

Sale is reported of the residential property 39 Upland Road, Watertown, consisting of 7194 square feet of land assessed for \$600, a house assessed for \$4500 and garage assessed for \$400, making a total assessed value of \$5500. Ruby A. Goode conveyed to Uraiah Shaw-Walling of Belleport, Long Island, New York. These sales were made through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of the mercantile property at 1100 Boylston Street, Back Bay. Arthur S. Peak conveys to Nellie H. Estabrook and Emma I. Reed, who purchase for investment. The property is assessed for \$22,600, of which \$17,600 is on the 2205 square feet of land. Since the assessment, however, a practically new three-story mercantile building has been erected on the site, and leased to the Lee Tire and Rubber Company. Frederic Viaux, Exchange Building, was the broker.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

The sale is reported of the largest tract of vacant land in the Back Bay section that has been sold since the beginning of the war, being the parcel which the Children's Hospital formerly occupied at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Gainsboro Street. Clarence M. Woolley and Frank M. Peters of New York and Roland J. Hamilton of Chicago, trustees of the estate of John B. Pierce, are the buyers. The buildings were dismantled about one year ago. There is a frontage of 320 feet on Huntington Avenue and 125 feet on Gainsboro Street, the lot containing 40,297 square feet, which is assessed for \$161,200, but the price paid was largely in excess of this figure. The purchasers, who have other large holdings in this section, buy for investment. The grantor was W. Stanley Tripp and the Pierce estate was represented by Morton J. Dodge.

As a part of the same transaction the trustees convey to Mr. Tripp six parcels in the South End, 410-435-436-438 and 567 Columbus Avenue and 141 Pembroke Street at the corner of Warren Avenue. Also the properties at 436 and 438 Columbus Avenue, and 141 Pembroke Street are four-story brick dwelling houses with circular bay windows. The houses at 410, 435 and 567 Columbus Avenue have recently been remodeled, and contain stores, offices and apartments. The total assessment is \$112,800, of which \$57,300 is on 11,204 square feet of land. These transactions were closed through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk Street.

BROOKLINE ESTATES SOLD

Francis Peabody and Neal Rantoul, trustees, have sold the double house and 5921 square feet of land at 3 Gibbs Street and 112 Beals Street, Brookline, to Harry Cohen, who was represented by Henry W. Savage, Inc. This property is valued by the assessors at \$10,800, of which \$2800 is on the land. The sale was consummated through the office of Frank A. Russell.

The three-story and basement brick and stone apartment building at 186 Beacon Street, Brookline, has been sold. It is assessed on a valuation of \$19,800, of which \$4800 is on the 4498 square feet of land. The purchaser is Elizabeth Ramsey, who took title from Frank G. Mason.

BRIGHTON AND HYDE PARK

Anton Williamson and wife have sold their frame dwelling, at 21-23 Tip Top Street, Brighton, to Ambrose T. O'Hearn. There is a land area of 3200 square feet valued at \$500, which is made part of the total assessment of \$5500.

Noel E. Loring and wife have purchased a frame dwelling from John J. Shea, title coming through George E. Burt. The property is situated at 54 Hopdale Street and is valued by the assessors at \$3000 including \$600 carried on 3973 square feet of land. Two frame houses at 20 and 22 Reddy Avenue, Hyde Park, together with 9650 square feet of land, belonging to Alice G. Clapp, have been bought by Thomas J. McGann. Total assessed value is \$5000, of which the land carries \$1000.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The frame dwelling and 3434 square feet of land, situated at 36 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, has been sold by the owner, David H. Rees, to Jane E. Martin. The property is assessed for \$7400, and includes \$1400 on the lot.

Carl W. Johansson, who recently purchased the frame dwelling at 120 Welles Avenue, corner of Melbourne Street, has just resold the property to Hulda A. Anderson. There is a total

assessment of \$6500 which includes \$700 on the 3607 square feet of land. Bernard F. Carroll and wife have sold one of their frame houses on Elm Dale Street, to Elizabeth M. Battimer. The total assessed value is \$6200, of which \$1000 applies on 4205 square feet of land.

Arthur E. Church has bought from Ralph B. Rodgers, the large one-story brick building and 3628 square feet of land, located at 210 and 212 Ruggles Street near Columbus Avenue, Roxbury. This parcel is assessed for \$7600, and the land carries \$3600 of the amount.

BOUGHT IN CAMBRIDGE

James J. Conley has taken title from Radcliffe College, of two two-family houses located at 31 and 35 Upland Road, Cambridge, together with 19,000 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$26,100, of which \$13,300 is on the land. This land has been in the hands of the members of one family for about 100 years, the houses having been built by Abigail W. Howe, who left the property to Radcliffe College under her will. Watson G. Cutter and Sons were the brokers.

Nellie G. French has sold to Guy D. Tobey her frame house and 5200 square feet of land at 47 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge. This property is assessed on \$2800, of which \$3800 is on the land. Title was taken by Frances I. Welsh.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Commonwealth Ave., 2022, Ward 25; Jenny Mfg. Co., Somes & Parsons; brick offices.
Dorchester Ave., 1392, Ward 18—P. Finnegan, J. Marsden Parks; alter store and lodge rooms.
Salem St., 108, Ward 5; Shaw estate; alter store.
Munson St., 11, Ward 8; Chris H. Rutan, crm.; alter garage.
Dartmouth St., 198, Ward 7; Frank W. Hunt; alter office.
Norfolk St., 138, rear, Ward 21; W. F. Phillips; alter garage.

LOCAL RESERVE
BANK'S REPORT

The condensed statement of financial condition at the close of business on Dec. 14, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement fund.	\$15,106,000
In bank.	26,345,000
5% redemption fund.	995,100
Gold with foreign agencies.	3,675,000
Gold with Fed. Res. agent.	21,657,240
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	4,800,348
Bills discounted and bought—	
Commercial paper.	75,670,132
Member bank collat. notes.	4,755,793
Bank acceptances.	4,926,878
United States bonds.	608,750
One-year treasury notes.	2,194,000
Due from depts. of public mon.	60,602,412
Fed. Res. notes on hand.	1,838,749
National Bank notes.	14,000
Mutated currency forwarded for redemption.	274,700
Total resources.	\$233,463,095

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.	\$5,804,000
Government deposits.	65,221,505
Due to member banks.	81,118,268
Due to other Fed. Res. Bks.—net	12,373,758
Due to other Fed. Res. agts.	47,584
Cashier's checks.	155,882
Fed. Res. notes outstanding.	67,877,240
Fed. Res. exchange drafts.	861,824
Other liabilities.	861,824
Total liabilities.	\$233,463,095

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges.	\$65,900,951	\$44,468,827
Balances.	21,051,352	4,710,519

For week—
Exchanges.....298,274,213
Balances.....70,114,672
Total.....368,388,885

The local subtreasury credit balance at the Clearing House today is \$171,821.

NATIONAL BANKS
DEPOSITS LARGE

Extraordinary Expansion of This Account Attributable to the Government's War Financing—Liberty Bond Buying Factor

Record deposits were reported in many instances by national banks Nov. 20, in response to the comptroller's last call. Growth of deposits was particularly marked by the larger institutions, some of which showed sensational increases, which would have been impossible, except in the present abnormal period.

The most striking instance of expansion in deposit account was that of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, which reported an increase of \$245,022,000, compared with the previous call on Sept. 11, 1917. The National City Bank of New York is still at the head of the list, with deposits of \$722,768,000, or \$120,508,000 greater than on Sept. 11.

The extraordinary expansion of deposits is due to the Government's war financing. Banks have been liberal in extending loans to private individuals to enable them to purchase Liberty bonds, and have placed resources directly at the disposal of the Government by purchasing freely of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Funds thus advanced have been re-deposited with banks and have caused a tremendous augmentation of deposits.

The following table presents national banks with gross deposits, including United States Government deposits, in excess of \$50,000,000 Nov. 20, 1917 (

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD VARSITY CHESS CLUB BUSY

Team Is to Take Part in the Intercollegiate in New York City Next Week—Membership Is Reduced This Season

Harvard will be represented in the intercollegiate chess championship tournament, which is scheduled to be held in New York on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. The team that will represent the university against the other colleges has not as yet been officially picked; but there are four members of the Harvard Chess Club who stand out above the others, and who will in all probability make the trip to New York. Only four players will go this year, no substitutes being taken.

Capt. W. L. Prosser '18, R. G. Sloane '19, J. P. Ballentine '18 and J. M. Kernan '20, secretary of the club, are the men who have been practically selected to represent Harvard at the championships. By a process of elimination these players have about won their right to the honor of representing the club this year. The membership of the club this year is far smaller than last year, and unlike past seasons, the club has no rooms, the matches being played in the rooms of the different members.

While there are some members in the club who were there last year, there are no veteran team players available this year. E. W. Aze, R. Johnson, L. LeFevre and E. T. King, who formed the Harvard team last year, are none of them in the university this year, and the four men who will make the trip to New York are new, this being the first intercollegiate tournament any of them have ever attended. The Harvard Chess Club has played no matches this year with other teams, so that its strength is an unknown quantity.

The dropping of intercollegiate football at Harvard last fall was a hard blow to the chess club, as it has always been the custom in the fall for the chess team to travel with the football team on trips to other colleges, and to play the chess club of that college the evening before the football game. This year all that had to be abandoned, and as a consequence interest in the chess club has dropped off to a great extent. The club's rooms in Gray Hall were given up because of the expense and the club took up quarters in Fairfax Hall. These new quarters had to be given up this season because of expense. According to R. G. Sloane of the team the Harvard Chess Club will take part in the championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League of Boston this winter. The matches in this series are played Friday evenings, starting the first week in January, and continue well into March. The matches are played at the different clubs belonging to the league, with the Boston Chess Club getting the majority of the matches because of the better accommodations there.

SYRACUSE FIVE HAS GOOD DATES

Four Intercollegiate League Basketball Teams Appear in the Orange Schedule This Winter

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With four of the colleges which make up the Intercollegiate Basketball League on the 1917-18 schedule, Syracuse University is looking forward to a very satisfactory basketball season this winter. The season opens next Tuesday with Alfred playing here, and closes here March 15 with the University of Pennsylvania as the opposing team.

Syracuse will also maintain a freshman team this winter, and among the opponents scheduled for the Orange first-year men are the West Point plebs. The varsity schedule follows:

Dec. 18—Alfred at Syracuse.
Jan. 4—Yale at Syracuse.
Jan. 12—Rochester at Buffalo.
Jan. 19—Princeton at Syracuse.
Feb. 2—Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy.
Feb. 9—Columbia at Hamilton.
Feb. 16—Yale at Hamilton.
Feb. 23—New York University at Syracuse.
Feb. 29—West Virginia at Syracuse.
Mar. 6—Columbia at Syracuse.
Mar. 13—Columbia at Syracuse.
Mar. 20—Columbia at Syracuse.

SQUASH TENNIS AT YALE CLUB STARTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifty entries have been received for the handicap squash tennis tournament which will start at the Yale Club this afternoon. E. Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, is the low handicap player.

After the final round of the handicap tournament W. A. Kinsella, world's professional champion, will play an exhibition match for the benefit of a war fund against Frank Laforge, professional, at the Yale Club.

PITCHER FISHER IN THE U. S. SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raymond Fisher, veteran pitcher of the New York Americans, has notified his club that he has enlisted in the U. S. army and is now stationed at Ft. Slocum.

He taught winter courses at the Springfield Training School, and expects to be detailed to Y. M. C. A. work. He was the veteran player of the New York team in point of service, joining the team in 1909.

THREE STARS FOR BOSTON RED SOX

President Frazee Secures Strunk, Schang and Bush From the Athletics—\$60,000 Involved

CHICAGO, Ill.—Followers of American League baseball are today discussing with much interest the purchase made by H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League Baseball Club, in this city Friday, when he bought Amos Strunk, outfielder; W. H. Schang, catcher and utility infielder and outfielder, and L. J. Bush, pitcher, from the Philadelphia American League club for about \$60,000 in cash and three players, V. A. Gregg, pitcher; Chester Thomas, catcher, and Merlin Kopp, outfielder.

This deal created considerable of a surprise when it was announced. The impression prevailed that despite the several enlistments in his club, President Frazee was content to let things go as they have been. He had stated that his pitching staff was a source of pleasure to him, and found no fault with the available outfielders.

All three of the new men are within the draft age, Schang and Strunk being 28 years old, while Bush is but 25. Schang is handy, owing to his ability to play in any position save the pitcher's box. Bush is a speed pitcher who has a splendid record, despite the crippled team he was with. Strunk is a fast fielder and a good hitter as well.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington club, spent \$15,000 in securing B. E. Shotton, St. Louis outfielder, and J. L. Lavan, shortstop, from the same club.

Only one contemplated deal remains to be put through. That would be the purchase of George Sisler and D. B. Pratt, of the St. Louis club by the New York club. With that slight matter attended to the contemplated deals would be consummated.

M. V. CONFERENCE NAMES SCHEDULE

Basketball Championship Season of 1918 Will Start Jan. 12 and Come to Close March 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Valley Conference basketball schedule as prepared at a meeting of representatives of the conference institutions here, is as follows:

Jan. 12—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 17—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Lawrence; Missouri vs. Washington at St. Louis; 18—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Lawrence; Missouri vs. Washington at St. Louis; 19—Iowa State vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 20—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Lawrence; 21—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Lawrence.

Feb. 4—Missouri vs. Kansas at Lawrence; 5—Missouri vs. Kansas at Lawrence; 6—Nebraska vs. Washington at St. Louis; 7—Missouri vs. Nebraska at Columbia; 8—Missouri vs. Nebraska at Columbia; Washington vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 9—Washington vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 10—Kansas vs. Washington at Lawrence; 11—Kansas vs. Washington at Lawrence; 12—Kansas vs. Washington at Lawrence; 13—Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; Missouri vs. Iowa State at Ames; 14—Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; Missouri vs. Iowa State at Ames; 15—Kansas vs. Missouri at Columbia; Kansas State vs. Drake at Des Moines; 16—Kansas vs. Washington at St. Louis; Kansas State vs. Drake at Des Moines; 17—Kansas vs. Washington at St. Louis; Kansas State vs. Drake at Des Moines; 18—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 19—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 20—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 21—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 22—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 23—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 24—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 25—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 26—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 27—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 28—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 29—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 30—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan.

March 4—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 5—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 6—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 7—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 8—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 9—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 10—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 11—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 12—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 13—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 14—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 15—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 16—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 17—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 18—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 19—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 20—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 21—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 22—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 23—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 24—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 25—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 26—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 27—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 28—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 29—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 30—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln.

March 4—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 5—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 6—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 7—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 8—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 9—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 10—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 11—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 12—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 13—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 14—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 15—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 16—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 17—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 18—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 19—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 20—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 21—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 22—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 23—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 24—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 25—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 26—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 27—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 28—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 29—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 30—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln.

March 4—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 5—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 6—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 7—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; Missouri vs. Washington at Columbia; 8—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 9—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 10—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 11—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 12—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 13—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 14—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 15—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 16—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 17—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 18—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 19—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 20—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 21—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 22—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 23—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 24—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 25—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 26—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 27—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 28—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 29—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln; 30—Nebraska vs. Kansas State at Lincoln.

EMPLOYED BOYS TO COMPETE ON JAN. 12

One of the biggest meets for employed boys that was ever held in Boston is scheduled to take place Jan. 12 at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association at 7:15 p. m. Already many entries have been received and the interest shown in the meet signifies that there will be a large attendance of employed boy athletes.

This meet is open to any employed boy, under 19 years of age, in Massachusetts, and no entrance fee will be charged. One of the features of this athletic meet is the interest which is being taken by prominent business concerns of Greater Boston, who have not only approved the plans, but who have offered their assistance.

A silver cup will be offered to the business house whose employees score the highest in this meet. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to the boys finishing first, second, and third places in the individual events. There will be two classes: One class for boys under 125 pounds and the other for boys over 125 pounds. The events for boys under 125 pounds are: 40-yard dash, 80-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 150-yard dash, 200-yard dash, 400-yard dash, 800-yard dash, 1600-yard dash, 3200-yard dash, 5000-yard dash, 10000-yard dash, 20000-yard dash, 40000-yard dash, 80000-yard dash, 160000-yard dash, 320000-yard dash, 640000-yard dash, 1280000-yard dash, 2560000-yard dash, 5120000-yard dash, 10240000-yard dash, 20480000-yard dash, 40960000-yard dash, 81920000-yard dash, 163840000-yard dash, 327680000-yard dash, 655360000-yard dash, 1310720000-yard dash, 2621440000-yard dash, 5242880000-yard dash, 10485760000-yard dash, 20971520000-yard dash, 41943040000-yard dash, 83886080000-yard dash, 167772160000-yard dash, 335544320000-yard dash, 671088640000-yard dash, 1342177280000-yard dash, 2684354560000-yard dash, 5368709120000-yard dash, 10737418240000-yard dash, 21474836480000-yard dash, 42949672960000-yard dash, 85899345920000-yard dash, 171798691840000-yard dash, 343597383680000-yard dash, 687194767360000-yard dash, 1374389534720000-yard dash, 2748779069440000-yard dash, 5497558138880000-yard dash, 10995116277760000-yard dash, 21990232555520000-yard dash, 43980465111040000-yard dash, 87960930222080000-yard dash, 175921860444160000-yard dash, 351843720888320000-yard dash, 703687441776640000-yard dash, 1407374883553280000-yard dash, 2814749767106560000-yard dash, 5629499534213120000-yard dash, 11258999068426240000-yard dash, 22517998136852480000-yard dash, 45035996273704960000-yard dash, 90071992547409920000-yard dash, 180143985094819840000-yard dash, 360287970189639680000-yard dash, 720575940379279360000-yard dash, 1441151880758558720000-yard dash, 2882303761517117440000-yard dash, 5764607523034234880000-yard dash, 11529215046068469760000-yard dash, 23058430092136939520000-yard dash, 46116860184273879040000-yard dash, 92233720368547758080000-yard dash, 184467440737095516160000-yard dash, 368934881474191032320000-yard dash, 737869762948382064640000-yard dash, 1475739525896764129280000-yard dash, 2951479051793528258560000-yard dash, 5902958103587056517120000-yard dash, 11805916207174113034240000-yard dash, 23611832414348226068480000-yard dash, 47223664828696452136960000-yard dash, 94447329657392904273920000-yard dash, 188894659314785808547840000-yard dash, 377789318629571617095680000-yard dash, 755578637259143234191360000-yard dash, 1511157274518286468382720000-yard dash, 3022314549036572936765440000-yard dash, 6044629098073145873530880000-yard dash, 12089258196146291747061760000-yard dash, 24178516392292583494123520000-yard dash, 48357032784585166988247040000-yard dash, 96714065569170333976494080000-yard dash, 193428131138340667952988160000-yard dash, 386856262276681335905976320000-yard dash, 773712524553362671811952640000-yard dash, 1547425049106725343623905280000-yard dash, 3094850098213450687247810560000-yard dash, 6189700196426901374495621120000-yard dash, 12379400392853802748991242240000-yard dash, 24758800785707605497982484480000-yard dash, 49517601571415210995964968960000-yard dash, 99035203142830421991929937920000-yard dash, 198070406285660843983859875840000-yard dash, 396140812571321687967719751680000-yard dash, 792281625142643375935439503360000-yard dash, 1584563250285286751870879006720000-yard dash, 3169126500570573503741758013440000-yard dash, 6338253001141147007483516026880000-yard dash, 12676506002282294014967032053760000-yard dash, 25353012004564588029934064107520000-yard dash, 50706024009129176059868128215040000-yard dash, 101412048018258352119736256430080000-yard dash, 202824096036516704239472512860160000-yard dash, 405648192073033408478945025720320000-yard dash, 811296384146066816957890051440640000-yard dash, 1622592768292133633915780102881280000-yard dash, 3245185536584267267831560205762560000-yard dash, 6490371073168534535663120411525120000-yard dash, 12980742146337069071326240823050240000-yard dash, 25961484292674138142652481646100480000-yard dash, 51922968585348276285304963292200960000-yard dash, 103845937170696552570609926584401920000-yard dash, 207691874341393105141219853168803840000-yard dash, 415383748682786210282439706337607680000-yard dash, 830767497365572420564879412675215360000-yard dash, 1661534994731144841129758825350430720000-yard dash, 3323069989462289682259517650700861440000-yard dash, 6646139978924579364519035301401722880000-yard dash, 13292279957849158729038070602803445760000-yard dash, 26584559915698317458076141205606891520000-yard dash, 53169119831396634916152282411213783040000-yard dash, 106338239662793269832304564822427566080000-yard dash, 212676479325586539664609129644855132160000-yard dash, 425352958651173079329218259289710264320000-yard dash, 850705917302346158658436518579420528640000-yard dash, 1701411834604692317316873037158841057280000-yard dash, 3402823669209384634633746074317682114560000-yard dash, 6805647338418769269267492148635364229120000-yard dash, 13611294676837538538534984297270728458240000-yard dash, 27222589353675077077069968594541456916480000-yard dash, 54445178707350154154139937189082913832960000-yard dash, 108890357414700308308279874378165827665920000-yard dash, 217780714829400616616559748756331655331840000-yard dash, 435561429658801233233119497512663310663680000-yard dash, 871122859317602466466238995025326621327360000-yard dash, 1742245718635204932932477990050653242654720000-yard dash, 3484491437270409865864955980101306485309440000-yard dash, 6968982874540819731729911960202612970618880000-yard dash, 13937965749081639463459823920405225941237760000-yard dash, 27875931498163278926919647840810451882475520000-yard dash, 55751862996326557853839295681620903764951040000-yard dash, 111503725992653115707678591363241807529902080000-yard dash, 223007451985306231415357182726483615059804160000-yard dash, 446014903970612462830714365452967230119608320000-yard dash, 892029807941224925661428730905934460239216640000-yard dash, 1784059615882449851322857461811868920478433280000-yard dash, 3568119231764899702645714923623737840956866560000-yard dash, 7136238463529799405291429847247475681913733120000-yard dash, 14272476927059598810582859694494951363827466240000-yard dash, 28544953854119197621165719388989902727654932480000-yard dash, 57089907708238395242331438777979805455309864960000-yard dash, 114179815416476790484662877555959610910619729920000-yard dash, 228359630832953580969325755111919221821239459840000-yard dash, 456719261665907161938651510223838443642478919680000-yard dash, 913438523331814323877303020447676887284957839360000-yard dash, 1826877046663628647754606040895353774569915678720000-yard dash, 3653754093327257295509212081790707549139831357440000-yard dash, 7307508186654514591018424163581415098279662714880000-yard dash, 14615016373309029182036848327162830196559325429760000-yard dash, 29230032746618058364073696654325660393118650859520000-yard dash, 58460065493236116728147393308651320786237301719040000-yard dash, 116920130986472233456294786617302641572474603438080000-yard dash, 233840261972944466912589573234605283144949206876160000-yard dash, 467680523945888933825179146469210566289898413752320000-yard dash, 935361047891777867650358292938421132579796827504640000-yard dash, 1870722095783555735300716585876842265159593655009280000-yard dash, 3741444191567111470601433171753684530319187310018560000-yard dash, 7482888383134222941202866343507369060638374620037120000-yard dash, 14965776766268445882405732687014738121276749240074240000-yard dash, 29931553532536891764811465374029476242553498480148480000-yard dash, 59863107065073783529622930748058952485106996960296960000-yard dash, 119726214130147567059245861496117904970213993920593920000-yard dash, 239452428260295134118491722992235809940427987841187840000-yard dash, 478904856520590268236983445984471619880855975682375680000-yard dash, 957809713041180536473966891968943239761711951364751360000-yard dash, 19156194260823610729479337839378864795234239027295022720000-yard dash, 38312388521647221458958675678757729590468478054590045440000-yard dash, 76624777043294442917917351357515459180936956109180090880000-yard dash, 153249554086588885835834702715030918361873912218360181760000-yard dash, 306499108173177771671669405430061836723747824436720363520000-yard dash, 612998216346355543343338810860123673447495648873440727040000-yard dash, 1225996432692711086686677621720247346894991297746881444080000-yard dash, 2451992865385422173373355243440494693789982595493762888960000-yard dash, 4903985730770844346746710486880989387579965190987525777920000-yard dash, 9807971461541688693493420973761978775159930381975051555840000-yard dash, 19615942923083377386986841947523957550319860763950103111680000-yard dash, 39231885846166754773973683895047915100639721527900206223360000-yard dash, 78463771692333509547947367790095830201279443055800412446720000-yard dash, 156927543384667019095894735580191660402558886111600824893440000-yard dash, 313855086769334038191789471160383320805117772223201649786880000-yard dash, 627710173538668076383578942320766641610235544446403299573760000-yard dash, 1255420347077336152767157884641533283220471088892806599147520000-yard dash, 2510840694154672305534315769283066566440942177785613198295040000-yard dash, 5021681388309344611068631538566133132881884355571226396590080000-yard dash, 10043362776618689222137263077132266265763768711142452793180160

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

STRONGER VOCAL
TECHNIQUE URGEDSinger Asked to Consider
Instrumentalist's Standards—
Beecham Advice RecalledBy The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Since there is nothing so difficult to see as the thing one is always looking at, it is usually the obvious fact that escapes attention. Perhaps this accounts for the remarkable difference in the standard which average English musical criticism applies, so far as technical equipment is concerned, to the work of singers and that of instrumentalists and composers. It is time to ask—and the rapid growth of a popular demand for opera in England makes the question one of importance—why technical inefficiency should be condoned in the singer and condemned in the instrumentalist?

That this is an obvious and frequent occurrence can easily be proved. It is only necessary for one to attend a round of debuts at the smaller concert halls, and further to develop his altruism by studying the press notices of those newspapers in which the concert has been duly advertised. It will be found that a first-rate technique is taken for granted in the instrumentalist, who indeed rarely does not appear on the platform without one; while the singer, on the other hand, can be guilty of almost every crime on the vocal calendar and yet escape critical censure, providing he takes the popular precaution of leaving his program with songs that interest the critic musically, and covers his multitude of technical sins with the capacious cloak of "temperament."

A year or two ago Sir Thomas Beecham wrote a series of characteristically outspoken articles for a London newspaper under the heading of "What Is Wrong with British Music?" With the authority of his exceptional position and experience he declared that in certain directions we have made great musical progress in England during the last 20 years. "The level of instrumental playing is 100 per cent higher, and we have a group of composers who are rapidly bringing us into line with continental standards of achievement, but there is one branch of executive musical art in which there is to be discerned not only no advance of any kind, but a distinct movement of retrogression. I refer to singing, which is at this moment in nothing less than a desperate condition of decline, and the responsibility of blame may fairly be divided between the singers themselves and those to whom has been entrusted the task of their education."

There is this much to be said, however, for the singers and their teachers: musical art has developed with such extraordinary rapidity that instead of devoting practically all his energies to the production of a fine vocal technique, as in the palmy days of Italian opera, the days of Grisi, Lubino, Tambourini, Lablache and Mario, the student now has to face musical and artistic exactions of which his predecessors never even dreamt. The singing teacher of today is far too often merely a musical "coach," instead of one who possesses a really practical knowledge of actual voice production. There is, unfortunately, no short cut to vocal technique, and even a Chailapian finds that to make the voice a perfect servant instead of a capricious master takes years of severe study. Of course, certain fortunate individuals possess what is called a "natural" technique, and in London it is mostly this variety of technique that one gets from native artists; but "nature" undisciplined by art generally means a complete disregard of the Italian axiom, "Chi sa respirare sa cantare" ("He who breathes well sings well"), combined with bad diction and an excessive consciousness of pitch. Of the last-named defect one may remark in passing that an astonishing number of singers still derive their notions about pitch from the mechanical arrangement of a pianoforte keyboard and the even more delusive arrangement of height and depth provided by staff notation. One of the many advantages of the tonic solfa system is the better idea it gives of vocal pitch, for, of course, a "high" note or a "low" note has nothing to do with the visual height and depth, which supply only a very misleading parallelism.

In the same article Sir Thomas Beecham is caustic about the dictum, "A musician first and a singer afterwards," which, he holds, could only have been originated by a superficial and unpractical amateur. "Is it any consolation to me, when I hear some one singing out of tune, with voice badly produced, or without style and diction, to be told that he is an admirable performer on the trombone, or increases his means of subsistence by writing halfpenny chants for village choirs? Music is a vast fabric, of which the voice is a small, but vitally necessary part, and the first and last things demanded of a singer are that he or she should sing. When this rare result is achieved the rest can be added."

If English press criticism were as outspoken as Sir Thomas Beecham and as quick to condemn technical flaccidities in the vocalist as it is in the instrumentalist, the standard would soon be raised; for Sir Thomas admits that nothing can be said against the quality of English voices or the musical intelligence of the average young English singer, as compared with the corresponding type abroad. There are in England a large number of first-rate voices, and it is quite justifiable to ask why there are not more first-rate singers to use them?

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Jacques

Thibaud, the French violinist, was heard at the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the Academy of Music last week. He played the F major concerto of Lalo—a composer whose fame has not kept pace with his gifts—as the central item in a program which opened with the Dvorak overture, "In Nature," and included, besides, in the order named, the Brahms fourth symphony, and the Ravel "Tapsodie Espagnole."

Thibaud's work is of that delicate order which cannot expect to obtain instantaneous recognition, though it is a matter of record that no violinist with the Philadelphia Orchestra since the last appearance of Fritz Kreisler has been accorded a measure of tribute equal to that given Thibaud last Friday afternoon.

Thibaud cannot boast the booming "cello-like tones of Kreisler; yet his tone is capable of great variety and in its fragile way is beautiful and eloquent. His playing reveals little of the meditative, majestic—one is almost tempted to say philosophical—quality of the Austrian; but in its place shines a subtle lyric eloquence, a warm humanity, without even approximate duplication among living violinists. Technically, it is to be presumed, he can do as much as any other man, though he is not always as careful. But the element in his playing which outshines all others is his refreshing style.

Leopold Stokowski read the Brahms symphony with the utmost regard for its essentially organic nature and an almost ecstatic desire to draw from its melodic and harmonic wells all that is there. The Dvorak overture is a matter neither of unusual inspiration nor superior workmanship, but it, too, was given conscientious treatment. As far as content and method go, the Ravel number was far the most interesting on the program. The delicate tracery of its "prelude to the night," and the rhythmic play of the malagueña, the habanera, and the ferial were French nicety and sensitivity set forth with the completeness which only the modern method may hopefully attempt.

The privilege of hearing the first performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company's revival of Donizetti's charming light opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," fell to Philadelphia instead of New York. The work was given on Tuesday night with the adequate new stage settings as provided by James Fox of the Metropolitan staff—though it must be said that the third act set had a familiar aspect—and with Miss Hempel singing the rôle of Marie, with Marie Mattfeld as the Marchioness, Antonio Scotti as Sergeant Sulpizio, Fernando Carpi as Tonio, Vincenzo Reschiglian as Orsino, and Louis d'Angelo, Pietro Audisio, Edward Alexander, and Marie Savage taking the minor rôles.

Miss Hempel sang and acted her rôle with all the vivacity and youthful charm which are its obvious requirements. The famous first act number with the soldier chorus, and the third act music lesson were bits of delicious comedy seldom viewed upon the opera stage. The achievements of the performance, however, were not all Miss Hempel's. It is never so when Antonio Scotti is in the cast. For he has a delicate and knowing manner to match and support hers. The dramatic stage could not offer a finer bit of character work, a portrait drawn with more certain confidence and skillful hand, than the Sulpizio of this gifted actor-singer. The very superiority of his work would have pulled the whole performance out of focus, had the rôle of Marie not proved so congenial to Miss Hempel as to call into full play her best vocal and histrionic powers.

Both the work itself and the way it was presented led inevitably to the old lamentation that the great heart of the American people is not closer to music drama. Every season thousands of persons go to the musical comedies of the commercialized theaters for precisely what is offered at the Metropolitan in this work, and they seldom get it.

Mr. Carpi is a new secondary tenor of the Metropolitan forces who will doubtless prove a serviceable addition to its ranks, but will hardly be more. He is not gifted with a great voice, and at no time during this performance did he use what he has skillfully. Almost entirely he adheres to the standardized and conventional methods of the music drama stage.

The second meeting of the Chamber Music Association in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford last Sunday afternoon brought to this city for the first time the Barrère Ensemble of wind instruments. This organization is exploring a field made more or less familiar to local audiences by the Maquarre Ensemble, organized by Daniel Maquarre, solo flutist of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The repertory for wind ensembles is somewhat limited as compared with other musical fields, but it is a matter of passing moment that in the half dozen or more programs of the Maquarre and Barrère groups there has yet to appear a single repetition.

The Mozart serenade in E flat for two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons; Sylvio Lazari's octet, op. 20, for flute, oboe, English horn, clarinet, two horns and two bassoons, and the "Suite Dauloise" of T. Gouvy for flute, two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons, were the most important concerted numbers. The Mozart piece was the most familiar and one of the most quaintly pleasing of the afternoon. Less spontaneity and a greater paucity of melodic ideas marked the Gouvy number. George W. Chadwick's scherzo and "The Frogs," and a pastorella by G. Pierné were other

engaging selections. The ensemble is composed of artists of the first class and is thoroughly welded in purpose and performance.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the performance of the Chicago Opera Association last week the principal feature of interest was the first production of this season of Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," a composition which, so far as the Chicago company is concerned, previously had been held sacred to Miss Garden. That artist was not, however, represented in the cast when the work was performed Dec. 5. The interpreter of the part of the juggler was Miss Genevieve Vix, the newcomer to Mr. Campanini's company who previously had made so pleasant an impression as Manon in Massenet's opera of the same name. While it cannot be said that Miss Vix obliterated Miss Garden's juggler from memory, it must be declared that her portrayal was worthy of admiration. At least it was better vocalized than her predecessor's interpretation had been.

The following evening (Dec. 6) Mascagni's "Isabeau" was heard for the last time this season. The work has not made an extraordinary stir in Chicago, but there can be no doubt that it is to be numbered among Mr. Campanini's more successful novelties. "Dinorah" was repeated Dec. 8, and "La Bohème" was elected to the bill the same evening. Miss Filiz was the Mimi of the cast and Forrest Lamont, an American tenor who has sung in Italy and in South America, made his first appearance here as Rodolfo. Miss Filiz sang pleasantly, but of somewhat Juncosque appearance, she was not the figure of the little Parisian who was the heroine of Murger's tale. Mr. Lamont's voice, hampered rather by a sharp edge, was effectively raised in Puccini's tunes.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" was given a hearing for the first time this season on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Campanini did not direct the performance, but put Marcel Charlier into the director's chair. Miss Raisa took the place formerly filled by Carolina White, who was the first Mallela of the Chicago cast. She made a powerful impression with her impassioned acting and her fervent vocalism. Nothing need be said about those Siamese twins of opera—"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," which were offered last Monday, but a word should be given to "Louise," in which Miss Vix, still hanging on to the rôles of the inimitable Miss Garden, reappeared in the title rôle on Tuesday. Hers was an excellent impersonation, well considered, intelligently acted and excellently sung. Withal, Mary Garden, poor singer as she is, had made an ineffaceable impression with her Louise, and Miss Vix has not disturbed it.

The concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 7-8) presented as their novelty the tone-poem, "Samson," by Rubin Goldmark. Other pieces were the E flat major symphony by Mozart, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, performed by Harry Weisbach, and five of the Hungarian dances by Brahms, arranged for orchestra by Dvorak. "Samson" evoked respect for Mr. Goldmark's understanding of the orchestra, but it evoked also regret that the composer should have been so obsessed with the business of finding "motives" that he forgot to attend to the music. There are impressive bits in the tone-poem, but much of it is dull, with the dullness of music that regards close attention to a "program" as more of importance than inspiration. Mr. Weisbach, who is the concert-master of the orchestra, played Mendelssohn's concerto with considerable brilliancy, a feat worth accomplishing by a violinist whose nose, so to say, is kept continually to the grindstone of orchestral routine.

The concert last Sunday were given by Mischa Levitzki, Georgia Kober, the American Symphony Orchestra, and the Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Levitzki clearly is one of the coming pianists. He offered a conventional program—the sort of artistic scheme that is dear to the heart of a reactionary like the admirable Harold Bauer, but he interpreted it with mastery and authority and skill. Kober, a local pianist, disclosed no little understanding of her art in pieces by Beethoven, Liszt, Debussy and Dohnanyi, as well as in some effusions by local creators of music.

"LAMIA" POEM PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A symphonic poem, "Lamia," by Alexander Zemlinsky, a California composer, was performed at the fourth pair of concerts by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Hertz, conductor. The work is written in two parts, corresponding to the divisions of the poem of Keats, of which it is a musical representation. It abounds in the usual contrasts of orchestral picturing. The other numbers on the program were the Schumann symphony in D minor, No. 4, and the third suite of Tchaikowsky.

Hand Played
Autograph
MUSIC
ROLLS
Recording the individual peculiarities of touch and phrasing of the original performer. For sale by dealers.
Q. B. S. COMPANY
410 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

Best of Music
Williams
Sounding Board
placed under record on any disc phonograph.
Send \$1.50 to
Q. B. S. COMPANY
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Mira, Sash and Doors

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Elgar comes into his own under the baton of Walter Damrosch, who may be called an Elgar propagandist, with such sympathy and enthusiasm does he present the composer's works. On Wednesday the Elgar symphonic poem, "Falstaff," was on Mr. Damrosch's program at the concert of the New York Symphony Society; and the director, giving a short lecture on the piece, and playing the themes on the piano, declared that Americans underrate the British composer's works, because unfamiliar with them. If it be granted, said he, that any program music is great then "Falstaff" is great music. Despite the illuminating prefatory lecture, however, the Shakespearean character of Sir John did not take such graphic outline in the performance of the symphonic poem as might have been expected. Elgar, while a master of modern orchestration, is too conservative to accept the methods of the tone deaneaters. But his conservatism is a virtue, for "Falstaff," considered from the purely musical standpoint, has much charm for the ear.

Miss Mabel Garrison appeared with the Symphony Society, singing arias from Mozart's "Magic Flute" and "Don Giovanni." Miss Garrison's voice has lovely quality, and she has fine style in rapid passages. Her work in slow passages would be more vital if it borrowed some of the rhythmic qualities of the others. Schubert's "unfinished" symphony and the bacchanale from "Samson" were on the program.

The new Commonwealth Opera Company directors elected officers this week. John Philip Sousa was elected president; De Wolf Hopper and Sylvio Hein, vice-presidents; Raymond Hitchcock, treasurer, and C. E. Le Messena, secretary. W. G. Stewart was named as general director. Raymond Hitchcock has offered the company the use of the Fulton Theater. George Hamlin, Tyrone Power, Harry Rowe Shelley, Romualdo Sapia, Richie Ling, Philip Spooner, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Clarence Fullerton, H. S. Hechheimer and Jacques Pierre are directors. Mr. Stewart, who sang with the Aborn company and the Castle Square Opera Company, and who headed the Stewart Opera Company, explained to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that the new company will present light operas and light grand operas, the music of which he described as always new; that their scenic and costume departments will be brought up to date, although simple, and that there will be a ballet. The constitution of this company calls for the election of directors by the patrons of the performances, and a charter has been issued. No dividends can be paid to anyone.

Miss Guiomar Novaes, pianist, played to a full house on Nov. 8 at Aeolian Hall. This pianist has a unique musical individuality. She is apt to alternate passages played with little discrimination and passages played with exquisite sensitiveness. Chopin's B minor sonata was on the program, and never were so many strange things extracted from its pages. In the allegro, Paganini might have been playing with his customary irony; it was disconnected, hesitant in parts, but resonant to the end, where it was shattered to bits in futile effort to do justice to the "maestoso." The scherzo runs were accomplished with a rare staccato quality, and in the last movement the voices swung along and contrasted in truly heroic manner. The "Papillons" of Schumann was played just as un-erectly. In the passage marked double forte there was harshness, almost ferocity, while in others the beauty of Schumann's phrases shone forth in rare utterance. A novel kind of pedaling was responsible for some interesting effects.

Joseph Bonnet closed his historical series of organ recitals at the Hotel Astor ballroom on Monday afternoon, when he played compositions of modern composers, including his present and past associates in Paris—Saint-Saens, Gullmant and Widor, and the American, Foote. Franck's Choral No. 2 in B minor represented French organ music at its highest, which is to say at its most modern, for in modern times no nation has seriously challenged the French supremacy with the organ. Mr. Bonnet played one of his own compositions, a rhapsody.

Oliver Ditson Company
178-179 Tremont St., Boston 8-10-12 East 34th St., New York

Christmas Gift Books for Music Lovers
The Musicians Library

This notable series has been planned to embrace all the masterpieces of song and piano literature; to gather into superbly made volumes of uniform size and binding the best work of the best composers, edited by men of authority. Each volume is independent, complete in itself, and sold by itself.

TWO NEW VOLUMES JUST ISSUED
"ONE HUNDRED SONGS BY TEN MASTERS"
HIGH AND LOW VOICE
Edited by HENRY T. FINCK

"No other two volumes have been issued so much that is best in the world's song literature. They represent the acme of perfect choosing and editing. A knowledge of each and every one of the songs is indispensable to every singer who claims to be a musician."—Musical Courier.

Price each, paper, cloth back, \$1.35 net, postage extra in full cloth, gilt, \$2.10 net, postage extra. Eighty volumes issued. Complete list of contents on request.

BOSTON NEW YORK

ON USE OF COLOR
IN ORGAN PLAYINGProf. John P. Marshall Upholds
Tonal Variety in Rendering
Bach and Gives His Reasons

"Do you suppose that if Johann Sebastian Bach were to sit at the electric console of a modern organ, he would be content to play one of his fugues with only one or two changes in registration?"

This was the question propounded by Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the music department of Boston University and organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in a talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and it was immediately and vigorously answered by the speaker:

"Never! There is every reason to believe from the structure of his works that Bach was a colorist, and used every resource of the organ of his time so far as its mechanical construction would permit. Registration, which was very difficult, or even impossible, in Bach's time is now, through the skill of modern organ builders, easily accomplished by touching a button or pressing a pedal, and I believe that Bach, with his incomparable mastery of the organ idiom, would use these facilities to the fullest extent."

"It is in mechanical accessories primarily that the modern organ is superior to the old, the fundamental organ tone has changed very little. The organ at Lübeck, which Bach walked 50 miles to hear, with its 32-foot open pedal diapason and 32-foot pedal reed, would not suffer by comparison with many of the larger organs of today. The only important additions which have been worked out by the modern builders are the string and celeste stops, for I do not include among true organ stops the clever imitations of orchestral instruments found in many recent organs. These to me seem neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, but lacking the true organ tone, and disappointing to those who are accustomed to the sound of the instruments they are supposed to imitate."

"I am certainly in favor of color in organ playing," the organist affirmed, "and in using all the resources of the instrument in playing the classics, such as the works of Bach and Mendelssohn, provided, however, that the organist always remembers he is playing the organ, and does not deceive himself into thinking he is an orchestra. I have heard Paderewski use the soft pedal lavishly in playing a Bach fugue on the piano, and I feel sure the great Sebastian would have been delighted by the result."

As an example of an organ composition which he thought should be played with color, Mr. Marshall pointed to the Bach toccata in D minor.

"Here," he said, "is a work which is often played with the same registration throughout and with almost no variation in dynamics, and played in this way the finger execution alone is depended upon to make it interesting. Now if you registerate this as you can do on a modern organ and play it with regard to the possibilities of tone color as well as dynamics, you have enhanced its beauty many times and the fugue especially becomes a thing of beauty, and not, as has been said, 'a composition where the voices enter, one after another, and the audience goes out, one after another.'"

As was but natural, the talk drifted into the kindred topic of transcription.

"There's no use to put up the bars on transcription," said Mr. Marshall. "Transcriptions are legitimate, else why the transcriptions of Schubert's songs for the piano by Liszt? Or the Busoni arrangements of organ pieces by Bach and César Franck? Transcriptions are all right, provided only you do not lose sight of the fact that the organ has a characteristic tone of its own. Liszt, you will observe, did not attempt to reproduce the tone of the voice in the Schubert songs. He only rendered the songs pianistically. So in transcribing an orchestral piece for the organ, you must keep in mind the characteristic organ tone and not attempt simply to imitate, but to express the orchestra through the organ tone. Thus a program devoted entirely to transcriptions of orchestral music might easily become tiresome if the attempt were only to imitate the orchestra with the organ."

Then Mr. Marshall reverted to the chief topic of the conversation and clinched his argument for the use of color by telling how Gullmant used to have some of his reeds tuned slightly off the pitch before he gave a recital, in order to bring out a celeste effect.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Music by French composers was presented at the popular concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon at the Auditorium, with Mrs. Arabel Merrifield, contralto, as the soloist. The program included the "Kakoccy March," B. Rhoiz, overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," Lalo; "Max and Thekla," from the "Wallenstein Trilogy," d'Indy; the aria, "Oh, Love, Thy Help," from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; the ballet music from "Le Cid," Massenet; "En berceau," Saar; aria, "Voce di donna," from "La Gioconda," Ponchielli; and the overture to "Mignon," Thomas.

At the Curtis Court on Tuesday morning the Thursday Musical members heard Walter Leon tenor, and Mrs. Dutton Scott, mezzo-soprano, in solos and duets from the operas "Werther" and "Samson and Delilah." George Klass, violinist, gave a recital on Wednesday evening at Studio Recital Hall. He played the Handel sonata in A flat, the Mozart violin concerto in E flat, Rachmaninoff's "Russian Dance" and Rothwell's "Viennese Greeting."

The Friday evening concert of the Minneapolis orchestra offered American compositions entirely. Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, pianist, assisted. In addition to the overture to Chadwick's "Melpomene," two works of Mrs. Beach, her symphony in E minor, op. 32, known as the "Gaelic" symphony, and her concerto for piano and orchestra in C sharp minor, op. 45, were played.

QUARTET PRIZE OFFERED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A prize of \$1000 has been offered by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge for the best composition for string quartet which is submitted before June 1, 1918. The work awarded the prize will be produced by the Berkshire String Quartet at a chamber music festival to be given here next September. Contestants should send their compositions to Hugo Kortschak, Room 620, Aeolian Hall, New York, N. Y. According to Mrs. Coolidge's plans, a chamber music festival will be given in Pittsfield every fall in a special auditorium, which is now being built on her estate on South Mountain.

BAND HAS PLACE IN
PRISON ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

OSSENING, N. Y.—Musical activity at Sing Sing Prison centers chiefly in the Aurora Band, the membership of which is from 40 to 50 players. Through a fund donated to the institution for the purchase of instruments the band is supplied with modern flutes, clarinets, cornets, trombones, alto horns, saxophones, tubas and drums. The majority of the band members have learned to play their instruments since they began to serve their terms, though one or two had musical training before.

A library of band music, largely donated, is available, from which new pieces every little while are taken and practiced. In the repertory at present are Massenet's "Scènes Pittoresques" and selections from Verdi's "Ernani," "Nabuccodonosor," "The Two Foscari" and "Aida," from Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," and from Flotow's "Stradella." Many of the arrangements used are those found in the United States Military Band Journal.

Concerts, it is expected, will be given this season in the chapel by visiting artists, as last year. Among the performers who have appeared heretofore are Miss Vera Barstow, Eddy Brown and Mischa Elman. Musical organizations that have given programs are the Kneisel Quartet, the Beethoven Glee Club and the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

The musical activities of the institution are directed by a committee of the Mutual Welfare League, cooperating with the warden.

MUNICIPAL CHORUS TO SING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A municipal chorus, comprising soldiers from Ft. Screven, is rehearsing carols here for the civic celebration to be held on Christmas night in the Savannah Park Extension. Col. Archibald Campbell, commanding officer at the fort, at the request of the music committee, agreed to let as many of his men as possible take part. Groups of public school children are being organized to sing at the festival.

ORCHESTRA GOES ON TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra on its annual mid-winter tour visited Charleston, Ill.; Urbana, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; and Lima and Dayton, O. Miss Joan Vincent Cooper, contralto, and Michel Guskooff, violinist, were the soloists.

The
AEOLIAN-
VOCALION

MUSIC is a language—the language of emotion; and the Aeolian-Vocalion is the one phonograph which permits you to express your own musical thought. In all the history of musical instruments none that did not possess the element of personal interpretation has ever established a permanent place in the world of music. This delight of self-expression the Graduola affords you.

Vocalion Prices are \$45 to \$375; Graduola Styles from \$110; Catalogue and Complete Information Sent Upon Request.

THE VOCALION COMPANY
VOCALION HALLIN BOSTON
190 BOYLSTON ST.IN PROVIDENCE
336 WESTMINSTER ST.

THE HOME FORUM

The Dominion of the Body

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO MAN can govern his neighbors who cannot govern himself. He may mistake domination for dominion as the grasshopper mistakes the importance of his own chink for the possession of the meadow, but the old Latin proverb remains unrefuted, "Abundant est ut alios regat, qui seipsum regere nescit"—It is ridiculous that one who does not know how to govern himself should govern others. Now the only way in which a man can govern himself is by understanding himself. But it is a notorious fact that human beings understand neither themselves nor their neighbors, and this is because they insist on regarding man born of the earth, earthy, as the image and likeness of God. Spirit, even Wycliffe, who broke away from the dogma of priestly mediation, and centered his hopes on the dominion of the individual, in proportion to his spiritual acceptance of grace, limited the volume of this acceptance by insisting on the fall of man, the image and likeness of God.

It was Mrs. Eddy who first perceived the incongruity of the doctrine of the fall, and had the courage to challenge it. "Whatever," she writes on page 282 of Science and Health, "indicates the fall of man or the opposite of God or God's absence, is the Adam-dream, which is neither Mind nor man, for it is not begotten of the Father." She saw clearly enough that if man had once been spiritual, he could not possibly have become material. If, therefore, a material man existed he must exist independently of Spirit. In other words, there must be two first causes, which, as Euclid says, is absurd. There can, of course, be only one First Cause, and that First Cause must, in the very necessity of things, be divine intelligence, otherwise Principle, Mind, or Spirit. Now it is quite obvious that like produces like, and therefore that the creations of Spirit must be spiritual. It is also quite obvious that nothing can exist out of Principle, in other words, that what appears to be a material man can be nothing but a lie about some spiritual truth. It is equally obvious, of course, that the

only origin of a lie is the fact that there is a truth to lie about. And consequently the inquirer into the origin of the species is faced by the deduction that the true and only real species is spiritual, originating in Principle, and that the material counterfeit of this is nothing but a lie about the truth.

This, surely, is what Jesus meant when he declared that that which was born of the flesh was flesh, and that which was born of the Spirit was Spirit. In other words he separated the material from the spiritual, the lie from the truth; and then went on to dismiss the lie as an unreality, saying he abode not in the truth because there is no truth in him, words which might more accurately be translated, in reality he never existed, because there is no reality in him. In this way Jesus taught a man to know himself, since he explained to him that he was not a fortuitous concourse of material atoms, but the image and likeness of divine Mind, otherwise a spiritual idea. Jesus, indeed, was particularly careful to make clear to his listeners that one man was in reality as spiritual as another, since all were sons of God equally with himself. And he was most careful of all to impress upon them that this was the truth, and that the destruction of all evil lay in knowing the truth, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Now dominion is purely and simply a knowledge of the truth. No man can have dominion over the truth, it must be over a lie. Thus the body being a lie about the real man, dominion can be gained over it by a knowledge of the truth, and the demonstration of this knowledge is made apparent in the healing of every phase of inharmoniousness. When a man once thoroughly grasps the fact that he is dealing not with a world of independent material phenomena, but with a world of ideas, he grasps another fact, namely that incidents which previously appeared to be miraculous or supernatural, are, in reality, entirely scientific and natural. Law, in short, if it is law, cannot be violated, and, in consequence, if

a violation of law appears to have taken place, the solution of the mystery must be sought in some hitherto unsuspected and undiscovered law. It was Jesus' knowledge of the truth, then, that freed him from the limitations of supposititious physical law, and enabled him to feed the multitude, to heal the sick, and to raise the dead. And it was again his knowledge of this that enabled him to declare that those who believed on him, or understood his teachings, would be able to do his works, that is, repeat his demonstrations.

As the world comes to understand that every material phenomenon is a subjective condition of the human mind, the simplicity of Christian Science healing begins to dawn upon it. The only way, it is obvious, in which to alter a phenomenon is to change the nomenclature, in other words, to alter an effect the cause must be attacked. That is why Jesus was able to say that a knowledge of the truth would free a man, because it frees him mentally from a false mental concept which is necessarily reflected in an inharmonious body or inharmonious surroundings, just as completely as it frees him from what all the world admits is an inharmonious mental environment. The whole difficulty, of course, is the effort so to divorce sensuality from the human consciousness as to give the human being a chance of seeing spiritually.

James put the whole thing with his accustomed incisiveness and directness when he said, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts." The false concept of life, intelligence, and sensation, as resident in matter, must give place to a knowledge of the fact that life, intelligence, and sensation are entirely spiritual, and are something entirely apart from material life, human intelligence, and physical sensation. "Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health, "behold in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." In his own words, in short, Jesus knew the truth about man, and this true knowledge healed the sick.

When, for instance, Jesus touched the leper, outside Capernaum, and healed him, he was perfectly aware that he was not really laying his hand on a diseased and infectious human being. On the contrary he knew that no matter how man might appear to the human senses, he was actually a perfect spiritual idea, and so one with the Father. Jesus' consciousness of this deprived the leprosy condition of the even apparent reality it had as an image and likeness of substance in the human mind, and substituted for it an image and likeness of healthy instead of diseased humanity, which image and likeness was more akin to Principle than the former. Thus seeing the truth, the perfect man, himself, he freed the human consciousness from this diseased picture of a leper. "When," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 495 of Science and Health, "the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought. Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which life is not."

The statement of Herr Gatt, that he has never known the crops to fail but once north of the Wadi Sheriyah, brings up the interesting question of the limits of cultivation. Travelers in the East state again and again that the limits of cultivation are constantly being restricted by the nomads. Doubtless this is true on some occasions. On the whole, however, it does not seem to be true. As a general rule cultivation is pushed as far into the desert as it can possibly be, as is well illustrated by the way in which the Arabs south of Beersheba carefully cultivate the land each year.

In the same way neither the Arabs



The Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Massachusetts

The following account of the steps which led to the settlement of the Reverend Joseph Capen as minister of the church at Topsfield, is taken verbatim from the town records, the church and state, in those early New England days, being one:

"At a Lawfull Town Meeting ye 29 of July 1681, Thomas Perkins jur and Joseph Bixby Junr are chosen to go to Cambridge to pilot mr Capen to Topsfield to lieut. Pebodys house."

"Lieut. Pebody Deacon perkins Sargt Redington James How Senr mr Tho Baker John Gould Sargt Pebody Samuel Bussell Senr John Wilds John How Joshua Estey Clerke are chosen a Committee to discourse with mr Capen to Stay and preach here with us at Topsfield a while."

"At a lawfull town meeting the fifth

of September 1681 Sargen Redington Jacob townie Senr and John how or any two of them ar chosen to accompi mr Capen to dorchester when he goes to visit his frendes and to bring him agane if tha can with his frends Consent to Contene with us in the ministri 20 June 1682 Town granted to Mr. Capen twelve acres of upland & meadow if he settle amongst us. . . . mr Capen answer to ye Church & Towne & neaghr of ye villag & Ipswich. In answer to ye motion of ye church & Towne of Topsfield and ye Neighbors of Rowly village & Ipswich Sept 18: An do 1682

"Having taken into serious Consideration ye motion which hath been made by yourselves to me in order to ye work of ye ministry among you having also to ye utmost of my under-

standing & ability eyed & observed both ye word & providences of God in order thereunto: and Although I am greatly Sensible of my inability & Insufficiency to so great a worke, yet Seeing it is God who hath by his providence brought mee into ye Same & not seeing my way Clear to break off from that worke, Considering also ye Continuance of yor Love & good affection to mee having also been Earnest with that God & wich directeth his in all their wayes & Setteth bounds to ye habitations of all men for guidance, Counsell & Direction in this great Affair: Waighing all these things together, I do Intend if God shall continue mee in this worke by Assisting & enabling mee there unto to Continue with you in the worke of ye Gospell in order to a farther settlement in God own time unless anything Shall

Intervene which Shall bee accounted by Indifferent & Import all Judgments to be Just ground & Sufficient Reason to obstruct any proceedings of that Nature Joseph Capen.

"16 May The Towne did manifest by voat that they war willing to proceed to ordanation with mr Joseph Capen." The parson appears to have anticipated his permanent settlement as the house he built has the date of 1683 cut into a beam beneath the parlor, which, according to the custom of those days, must have been the year of the raising of the frame of the house. He lived in it for more than forty years and it descended to his children. Then it passed into other hands, and in 1914 became the property and the home of the Topsfield Historical Society.

The Greek Democracy and Literature

"All tribal literature is rather narrow and provincial, because it receives its sanction solely from those who believe that they are related by blood-ties. At a higher plane of refinement autocracy serves a most useful purpose until a majority of the commoners are prepared for self-government. Autocratic literature in general is neither so provincial nor so unpolished, but its strongest appeal is to persons of social prominence. That is to say, it is mainly a class product. Democratic literature, in its lower form, leans to the side of the commonality and is blind to their limitations. In its higher form, however, it cares nothing about political and social cant. Its most powerful motive is kindly recognition of every member of a given community, apart from any accident of birth or breeding. In other words, true democratic litera-

ture is an esthetic expression of toleration, of sympathy, of enlightenment," A. S. MacKenzie writes in "The Evolution of Literature."

"Furthermore, it may be produced occasionally in communities that have an autocratic organization. The precursors of institutional democracy are thinkers and writers who are imbued with the democratic spirit, although they dwell among people that perhaps lack the self-restraint, the wisdom, and the initiative necessary for popular government. Such men are the authors of a democratic literature which is relatively exotic or sporadic or prophetic. Those individual democrats have seen visions and dreamed dreams, which are in some measure realized by the literary and other activities of institutional or representative democracy.

"The Sixth Century B. C. marks the

birthtime of Confucius and the Buddha, two Asiatic sages whose words, however misinterpreted, have swayed millions of their fellowmen. It is easy to believe that their democratic spirit was a source of marvel to contemporaries. Four-and-twenty centuries have failed to tarnish the luster of the maxim, 'What you would not others should do unto you, do not unto them.'

"It is to Europe, however, that we must look for the earliest realization of democracy, the Attic form of which is the most familiar. In its domestic relations the Athens city-state of the Fifth Century was democratic, although it denied the privileges of citizenship to foreigners even if they were freemen. The poor man enjoyed equality of opportunity with the rich, and such a system gave full scope to latent talent everywhere. Long before Athens and other cities became independent of kings and tyrants, Hellenic democracy had spoken through the 'Erga' of Hesiod, which is to some extent an insurgent outcry against the Boeotian oligarchy of nobles. Again, during the period of transition from aristocracy to democracy, elegiac iambic, and melic poetry blossomed into many a fragrant form. Though for a season Solon's statecraft seemed to have been exerted for naught, the constitution laid down by this great elegiac poet was not destroyed. His 'Salamis' has all the fire and resolution of a fearless lover of freedom. Scarcely democratic, both Simonides and Pindar are worthy of mention for their superb skill in cosmopolitan melic, an artistic medium through which they made a pan-Hellenic appeal.

"It is universally conceded that ancient Athens occupies a unique position as a literary center. Her democracy of government is more than matched by her aristocracy of intellect. Never were so many poets, philosophers, orators, architects, painters, and sculptors assembled within an equally short period in the same city. For the first time in the world's history dramatic poetry reached unusual excellence of style and thought. In certain respects the genius of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides has never been excelled in the sphere of tragedy. Though Aristophanes was rather prejudiced against the poor, he possessed the virtues as well as the limitations of an intense independent nature. Impatient at times in matters of technique, his style, so direct and vivid, has made his caustic wit memorable to this day.

"The prose of Hellenic commonwealths attained the highest distinction in history, philosophy, and oratory. It is scarcely necessary to mention the names of Herodotus and Thucydides in history, Plato and Aristotle in philosophy, and the orators Isocrates and Demosthenes. These are names that are still synonymous with leadership in their respective branches of literary art."

The Nomadic Beduin and the Agricultural Fellahin

The statement of Herr Gatt, that he has never known the crops to fail but once north of the Wadi Sheriyah, brings up the interesting question of the limits of cultivation. Travelers in the East state again and again that the limits of cultivation are constantly being restricted by the nomads. Doubtless this is true on some occasions. On the whole, however, it does not seem to be true. As a general rule cultivation is pushed as far into the desert as it can possibly be, as is well illustrated by the way in which the Arabs south of Beersheba carefully cultivate the land each year.

In the same way neither the Arabs

nor any other people whom I have met during many years of wandering in Asia ever practice nomadism if they live in a country where agriculture yields a secure livelihood. If the crops are the rule, nomadism in some form is the rule. If the crops are sure to yield a fair return practically every year, the pressure of increasing population forces the inhabitants to practice agriculture and give up nomadism, or at least to wander for only a few months each year. Hence, if the inhabitants of a region which has long been populated practice nomadism, we may infer that for some reason agriculture is not sufficiently profitable. These are the conclusions of Ellsworth

Huntington in "Palestine and Its Transformation."

"On the way from Ruheibeh to Gaza we rode for ten or fifteen miles through sandy wastes, all brown and bare, where the Arabs were sowing millet. Then, for ten miles, as we went farther north and approached the sea, we rode through the fine plain of Fara, full of great ruins. . . . We found the Arabs plucking by hand the short stalks of sparse barley. . . . The reaped places looked almost like the unrequited. Probably few fields in the whole plain yielded the harvesters as much grain as they sowed. Yet once the plain supported great towns. One wonders where the ancient people procured water. We found the Arabs drinking water which they had brought two or three miles from the lower part of the Wadi es Seba, where pools stand far into the summer."

"At the northern end of the plain of Fara conditions improve. When we reached the Wadi Sheriyah, eight miles from Gaza and an equal distance from the sea, the crops were passable, though not particularly good. Within a mile or two after we reached the region of good crops, our guide informed us that the fields of the Arabs had come to an end. Here the land belonged to the Fellahin, whose village he pointed out half a mile away. Permanent habitations always begin where permanent agriculture becomes possible. If the fields happen to belong to rich nomads, as they do in the region around Tell el Heay, between Gaza and Hebron, there is nevertheless a settled population; the servants of the rich men do not live in houses and do not wander.

"Today the southernmost border of profitable agriculture runs from the Wadi Sheriyah eastward to Debir and the other villages on the southern border of the Judaea plateau. This, too, is the boundary between the domains of the nomadic Beduin and the agricultural Fellahin."

The Poets' Discovery of America

At last our poets have discovered America! The rhodora, the dandelion, the wild poppy, now glow through their meters; the bluebird, the bobolink, the mockingbird, now carol through their rhymes.

But not only have we flower and bird to tempt the poet's heart, we have also beauties and glories, myriad and marvelous—mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, stretching a thousand leagues away—America, home! The mere vastness of our land appeals to the imaginative passion. All the spaces and faces of our country, like the ideas of our people, have the large outline, the limitless sweep.

Our Niagaras, our Sierras, our Yosemite, our inland seas, our tragic deserts, our starless swamps, the tremendous journeys of our Mississippi, the eternal thunder of our Oregon, the illimitable stretches of our prairies, the twilight silences of our primeval forests, from these must come our "As You Like It," our "Ode to a Skylark," our "Sunrise Hymn at Chamouni." And not all the leasgues of Europe, from Lat's End to the Golden Horn; not all the leagues of

Asia, from Ararat to Fujiyama, afford so white a field for the harvest of the Muses.

Of course we are not without poets who have seen some of these larger grandeur of our land and framed them into song. We have Emerson's "Monadnock," and Lanier's "Marshes of Glynn." Hamlin Garland has sung her prairies, Joaquin Miller the "Sun-down Seas." But there are yet long reaches of land and water and sky untouched by song. They await the hour when some poet with a splendid word, shall give them to man and to . . . memory.—Edwin Markham.

The Psalm Lives On

The glittering cities long are heaps; The stately towers lie level with the plain; The desert serpent sleeps Where soared the marble fane. The stealthy bead-eyed lizard creeps Where gleamed the tyrant's throne; That grandeur dark oblivion steals: The Psalm lives on! —T. N. Page.

Millet's Classicism

Millet is neither a revolutionary nor a sentimentalist, nor even a romanticist; he is essentially a classicist of the classicists, a conservator of the conservativists, the one modern exemplar of the grand style. It is because his art is so old that it was too "new" for even Corot to understand it; because he harked back beyond the

pseudo-classicism of his time to the great art of the past, and was classic as Phidias and Giotto and Michelangelo were classic, that he seemed strange to his contemporaries.

In everything he was conservative. He did not especially pity the hard lot of the peasant; he considered it the natural and inevitable lot of the man who "eats bread in the sweat of his brow." He wanted the people he painted "to look as if they belonged to their place—as if it would be impossible for them ever to think of being anything else but what they are." In the herdsmen and the shepherd, the sower and the reaper, he saw the immortal types of humanity whose labors have endured since the world began and were essentially what they now are when Virgil wrote his "Georgics" and when Jacob kept the flocks of Laban. This is the note of all his work. It is the permanent, the essential, the ever significant that he paints. The apparent localization of his subjects in time and place is an illusion. He is not concerned with the Nineteenth Century nor with Barlizon but with mankind. At the very moment when the English Pre-Raphaelites were trying to found a great art on the exhaustive imitation of natural detail, he eliminated detail as much as possible. At the very beginning of our modern preoccupation with the direct representation of facts, he abandoned study from the model almost entirely and could say that he "had never painted from nature." His subjects would have struck the amiable Sir Joshua as trivial, yet no one has ever more completely followed that writer's precepts. His confession of faith is in these words, "One must be able to make use of the trivial for the expression of the sublime"; and this painter of "rustic genre" is the world's greatest master of the sublime after Michelangelo.

The comparison with Michelangelo is inevitable and has been made again and again by those who felt the elemental grandeur of Millet's work. As a recent writer has remarked: "An art highly intellectualized, so as to convey a great idea with the lucidity of language, must needs be controlled by genius akin to that which inspired the ceiling painting of the Sistine Chapel." This was written of the Trajanic sculptors, whose works both Michelangelo and Millet studied and admired, and indeed it is to this old Roman art, or to the still older art of Greece, that one must go for the truest parallel of Millet's temper and his manner of working.—Kenyon Cox.

On a Hill-Top

Bearded with dewy grass the mountain thrusts
Their blackness high into the still grey light.
Deepening to blue: far up the glimmering heights
In silver transience shines the starry dust.
Silent the sheep about me; fleece by fleece
They sleep and stir not: I with awe around
Wander uncertain o'er the giant mound,
A fire that moves between their peace and peace.
The city myriads dream or sleep below;
Aloft another day has but begun:—
—A. E.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.50
Three months, \$2.25. One month, .75c
Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$5.00, one month 50 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING In North to Other America Countries
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent; 17 to 32 pages, 2 cents
Up to 32 pages, 2 cents; 33 to 48 pages, 3 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921 2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1315 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 9 East 40th St., Chicago, 1315 Peoples Gas Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, 314 Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg., Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Publishers of

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HARMONIOUS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
and other Christian Science publications.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science Mind-healing, by Mrs. Eddy are on sale at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science Literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1917

EDITORIALS

Idols

Most human beings have their idols, the things they worship. These idols are not necessarily stocks or stones, golden calves or brazen bulls, they are simply what the translator of the book of Isaiah calls their strong reasons:—"Produce your cause, saith the Lord God; bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob." Now the whole world is divided between a worship of false gods or of Truth, and is forever bringing forth its strong reasons, whether in the shape of idols or of spiritual understanding. In proportion, indeed, as the times grow into danger, Principle demands, more and more, of every man that he should produce his idols, in other words that he should make clear his reasons for the course he is steering.

Never, perhaps, has this demand been more insistent than at the present moment. The whole world is dividing into two camps, and the day of the neutral is at an end. In short, so plain is the issue that neutrality has become the badge of an indecision which can only be stated in terms of fear or selfishness. Every man is perfectly aware to which side he is inclining, every man is entirely conscious whether he is being influenced by Principle or by material considerations. And as nations are only aggregates of persons, there is even less mystery concerning the strong reasons of nations than concerning those of individuals. Nations, in short, like persons may indulge in the camouflage of neutrality, but they will be judged at the bar of history, and in the court of Principle, not by their words but by their strong reasons, and they will rise or fall in the scales of Principle by the weight of these.

A nation cannot, any more than a man, escape the consequences of its acts, because its acts reflect in each case the governing mentality. So long as Israel adhered to the monotheism of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, it prospered. But when it turned to false gods, to idols of wood and stone, it went into captivity, in Babylon, to its own unfaithfulness to Principle. That was the fate of Rome and Greece after it, and of the Empires of Spain and the Ottoman in even later days. It is not by chance that England and the United States have ridden out the storms of the centuries, and come into port together in the long run, but because they have contained the seed within themselves of those characteristics which made Israel, in its day, safe in the midst of the Amalekites and the Moabites, safe between the upper millstone of Assyria, and the nether millstone of Egypt.

We all were Englishmen, says a poet over the seas, when Alfred ruled and Shakespeare sung, and the Anglo-Saxon in Virginia and Massachusetts has as great a claim to Alfred and to Shakespeare, as the Anglo-Saxon in Warwickshire or Wessex has to Washington and Lincoln. The stars and stripes were carved on Sulgrave Manor before they were embroidered on Old Glory, just as Admiral Sims hoisted his flag over the destroyer squadrons of the United States before he hoisted it over British cruisers, as Admiral-in-Chief in the North Atlantic. All of which merely means that the destinies of human beings are no more governed by chance than those of nations, but are the effects of causes which are expressed in terms of Mind, and not of matter.

Now what is it that has brought the United Kingdom and the United States into the present war as allies? Simply this that their strong reasons are the same. The United Kingdom came into the war, in defense of Belgium, because a treaty to which it was a party had been torn up by one of the signatories to that treaty on the ground that that signatory's military necessities had reduced its own undertaking to the value of "a scrap of paper." The United States joined the Entente Powers because the same power that proclaimed the doctrine of the scrap of paper, proclaimed and illustrated its intention of outraging every international maritime law by sinking whether neutral or belligerent, whether naval or mercantile, all vessels that in any way interfered with its plans for the winning of the war. And they both were forced into the struggle because those ideals of democratic government which they had both been striving to foster from the days of Alfred were being challenged by the ideals of autocracy which had been held in common by the oligarchies of Greece and the Emperors of Rome, and which, after having been perpetuated in the Holy Roman Empire, were being once more reduced to practice in the Kultur of Prussia.

All this was not brought about in a moment. On the contrary it has taken the nations years to arrive where they are today. President Irigoyen may not have grasped the meaning of "Spürlos Versenkt," but he must be almost the only man in the Argentine who has not done so, and he will never succeed in founding "a solid south," either on an "honest" ignorance of facts or on the proverbial process of "turning a blind eye." There are "none so blind as those that will not see," as Matthew Henry wrote, two centuries and more ago in his famous commentary on the Psalms, and he was not the originator of the phrase, neither do great undertakings emerge to success out of blindness or selfishness. In the same way autocracy has not been overthrown either in Berlin nor Vienna, in Bucharest nor in Constantinople, but, what is very much more to the point, its lingering roots in individual consciousness, whether in London or Washington, in Paris or Rome, have been loosened or torn out. For Armageddon came as much to purify democracy as to crush autocracy. That, briefly, is the lesson the world would not learn, and is, therefore, being compelled to learn: the lesson that autocracy is an individual willfulness, a determination of the individual to have his own way, and is only educated and organized into the particular species known as Kultur. Consequently the individual human consciousness had to be purified, and as it did not and would not effect this purification out of love, it has had

to be subjected to the process of purification by fire. And that is how the United Kingdom and the United States are to be found fighting for their lives, in what has been contemptuously described as the affair of the Balkan pig dealers. Just as Israel went to Egypt and to Babylon, seven centuries before, because it was stiff-necked and perverse.

Therefore was it that, in the hour of Israel's captivity in Babylon, the prophet wrote the words in which he challenged those who believed in aught but Principle to state their cause, and to produce their strong reasons. What are the strong reasons which are casting their shadows today between the United Kingdom and the United States and victory. Are they not the influence of the great twin brethren, John Barleycorn and Robin Hop, in the case of the elder, and the Midas instinct in the case of the younger? The day these things lose their hold, and are seen to be vanity and nothingness, will be the day of triumph for those who have fought the battle of Principle.

The Case for Prohibition

THE House Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress has voted to report the resolution providing for national prohibition with the recommendation that it pass, and Monday has been fixed as the day on which discussion of the measure shall begin. The resolution is the same as that which passed the Senate during the last session, save in two particulars. As changed, it provides that national prohibition shall go into effect one year from the date on which the last necessary state shall have ratified the amendment, and also that the states shall share with Congress the power of enforcing the amendment, upon its coming into operation. The Senate provision fixing seven years as the time within which three-fourths of the states of the Union must act on the amendment is retained. A similar limitation is placed upon the ratification period of the proposed suffrage amendment which the same committee has reported without recommendation. It may be considered a matter of interest and importance that the committee, while voting nine to nine against a favorable report on the suffrage resolution, voted ten to eight to recommend the passage of the prohibition resolution. If the committee may be regarded as reflecting the sentiment of the House, then the passage of either of these resolutions, requiring, as each does, a two-thirds vote, is extremely doubtful. But there is reason for believing that, proportionately, the House is more favorable than its judiciary committee to these two measures.

In any event, the probability is that the vote will be very close in both instances. From the present indications, it would seem that prohibition will show itself stronger than suffrage, although the latter may prove to be strong enough for all practical purposes. Aside from the moral arguments in favor of national prohibition of the liquor traffic, the entire trend of public policy, at the present time, is opposed to the waste of natural resources and of human energy which the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants entail. Legislation, not only in the states but in Congress, has been long and steadily working toward prohibition, on the one hand, and toward the elimination of the distilleries and of the alcoholic content of beer, on the other. Where state-wide prohibition does not exist, the saloon has, in numerous cases, been driven out of business. Never before in the history of the country has it been so difficult as now for the dealer in, or the user of, intoxicants to obtain a supply. In cities and towns where license is still granted to liquor retailers, whole neighborhoods, and frequently wide districts, are "bone dry." It is no longer possible, without risk to both the buyer and the seller, to obtain liquors in drug stores, even upon the presentation of prescriptions. Many first-class hotels and restaurants no longer cater to a custom that demands liquor at the table. Liquor may no longer be obtained in railway restaurant or buffet cars. Stringent laws in large portions of the country, in short, have made drinking most inconvenient, while public opinion everywhere has rendered anything like public or apparent indulgence of an appetite for intoxicants disreputable.

Only the other day the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision holding that the citizen has no constitutional right to possess liquor for his personal use. The state, it was held, "has power absolutely to prohibit manufacture, gift, purchase, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without violating the constitution," and Justice McReynolds, who gave the court's opinion, added:

We further think that it clearly follows from our numerous decisions upholding prohibition legislation that the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge. A contrary view would be incompatible with the undoubted power to prevent manufacture, gift, sale, purchase or transportation of such articles—the only feasible way of getting them. An assured right of possession would necessarily imply some adequate method to obtain not subject to destruction at the will of the state.

This is in line with numerous decisions of the supreme tribunal of the nation, all pointing to the right of the state to extirpate the liquor traffic and the liquor habit, and the growing pressure of legislation in the states upon the traffic and the vice, together with the support that comes to the crusade from the courts, has convinced many Representatives and Senators in Congress, not already wholly convinced on moral grounds, that the fight of the liquor interests to preserve their trade from extinction is a hopeless one.

Being a hopeless one, there is no longer any excuse, even on the side of the friends of the liquor interests, for prolonging the struggle. The distilleries that have been closed will probably never be reopened. Scores of breweries are turning to the production of "soft drinks." Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers alike are finding other opportunities for investment, other opportunities for trade, and other vocations. Why, then, should the attention of the people, or the time of legislatures and of Congress longer be taken up with the discussion and agitation of the question? Nobody doubts that three-

fourths of the legislatures will ratify a prohibition amendment, without hesitation and without delay. For moral and political reasons, and that the nation may have more thought for the work that will make for the winning of the war at the earliest possible moment, the prohibition question should be disposed of by Congress at once, and in the manner in which it must be disposed of eventually.

A Society of Nations

A WELL-KNOWN parliamentarian once remarked that whilst it was always possible to raise an approving cheer in the House of Commons by a few well-chosen remarks on the virtues of economy, it was often difficult to obtain a hearing for any one specific economy. So it is, to a very large extent, in regard to the great question of the society of nations. The proposal is not a new one. For centuries there have been men who have dreamed of the one nation including all mankind, and, in the years before the war, the United States of Europe was a subject always sure of a cheer. No one, however, brought forward any concrete proposal in regard to the matter, and it was not until President Wilson made his famous statement on the question, last January, that it was really presented to the world as an actual possibility.

Since then it has been discussed in practically every land, and practically everywhere it meets with approval. So far, however, as was indeed inevitable, in view of world circumstances, there has been little attempt to grapple with the question in detail, or to gain any general idea of the nature of the demands which a realization of the project would make. It is for this reason that the reports on the matter recently issued by the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme in Paris are particularly interesting. The Ligue has boldly faced the whole issue, and has arrived at some most useful conclusions. Thus, for instance, its definition of the objects of the society as it sees them, namely, "to institute, among the nations, the same régime that each one of them applies to its own citizens, that is to say the settlement of disputes by justice and not by force," is as simple as it is accurate.

Then it goes on to consider in detail how the society of nations is to become a sovereign institution, how it must necessarily possess legislative power, judicial power, and executive power, and how thus alone will it possess "a constitution, an existence and a right of action." The Ligue proposes to secure this power for the society by the establishment of an international assembly which would study the regulation of international questions of every kind, would codify laws bearing on essential questions for the maintenance of peace, the limitation of armaments, the regulation of labor, and so on. It discusses how this body should be elected, how it should be financed, and what should be its composition. Finally, it deals with the great question of sanctions, and the methods by which the assembly should enforce its decisions. Here the choice is varied, including the economic boycott, reprisals, expulsion and sequestration, moral and judicial isolation, personal punishment, and armed force. Each one is carefully considered, and, in regard to the whole matter, there is placed on record a mass of data which, however one may agree or disagree with the conclusions drawn from it, will undoubtedly furnish useful material for future deliberations. In any event, the work of the Ligue brings the great achievement so much nearer. It provides a basis for future discussion, and makes it easier for most people to realize that the society of nations is, after all, a matter of practical politics.

Passing of the Livery Stable

THAT long, low, rakish structure which, until yesterday, as it were, and as far as the memory of the average man runneth backward, abutted on the main street or main-traveled highway through hamlet, village, town, and city, and was known to resident and stranger as a livery stable, has either passed or is rapidly passing from the scene. The passing has been so gradual as to have been scarcely noticeable, and one is surprised to realize that this institution has passed, or is in the last stage of its passage.

Few can recall exactly when the signs, "Livery and Boarding Stable," "Livery and Sales Stable," "Horses for Hire and for Sale," "Carriages and Buggies for Hire," and so on, ceased to have interest, so gently have the former days merged with the present. It seems no time at all, when one begins to think about it, since one paused, before passing the street entrance to the livery stable, to let a brougham, a victoria, a landau, a landaulet, a phaeton, a buggy, a trap or a sulky pass in or pass out.

In the summer time there was always the livery stable proprietor sitting in tilted chair on one side of the archway and a town character sitting in tilted chair on the other, and there was the physician just turning in his horse, or the preacher taking his out, or the politician calling for his "rig," or the "drummer" planning for a road wagon and a driver for tomorrow morning at six; and inside there was the stamping of feet in the stalls, the munching of feed at the manger, the neigh of satisfaction, and the hard breathing of the hostler as he curried the horse that had done his mile in 3:10. Then there was the return of the picnic outfit, and all the harnessing and unharnessing that made up the two or three hours until the last vehicle was in, the last horse brushed down, the red light over the office window extinguished, the ward politician departed for home, and the big door closed for the night.

The livery stable was the last remnant of the stage-coach period. It preserved, for three-quarters of a century in the United States, the traditions of the inn. In the village and the smaller town it was the resort of the masculine gossip and the small politician. To be received into the "barn crowd" was a distinction; to be able to maintain one's place in it, was to be considered some day, for something, in the county convention. The livery stable was a center of democracy. Every man, of any consequence, dropped into it and left his opinion with the livery man, or with one of the hostlers, or with one or more of the regular patrons or sitters, at least once in the course of a week. There was no better place, in any neighborhood or small community, a few years ago,

for gauging the trend of popular opinion, than the livery stable. In the winter time, the livery stable office, with its hospitable drum or straight-draft stove would hold the company until the livery man arose, yawned, and said he guessed he'd make for home.

Nobody appears to have noticed the gradual disintegration of the "barn crowd" in politics, and few, as has been said, seem to have observed the gradual disappearance of the long, low, rakish building that was a stable below and a hayloft above, and that was never complete without a weather vane outside and a goat within.

In its place we have the garage; instead of the odor of hay, there is the smell of gasoline; instead of the hostler, there is the chauffeur; instead of the family carriage, there is the automobile. There is nothing in the garage to invite sitters, or to hold a group of gossips and politicians. The atmosphere of hospitality, so characteristic of the livery stable, is absent; the garage is no more inviting, as an evening resort, than a machine shop. One misses the scent of leather, the clanking of bits, the straining at halters, the sound of restless hoofs on the floor, the soothing voice of the hostler, and the whinny of his favorite horse.

That is, one misses these things, when one recalls them.

Notes and Comments

THE latest things in men's hats in Paris are said to be "The Lloyd George," "The Balfour," and "The Asquith." Mr. Asquith must be flattered to know that his namesake in headcovers is rated the most valuable of the three. Presumably on the occasion of his visits to Paris he feels very much as the great Phillips Brooks felt on looking into a shop window and seeing his own photographs displayed with the sign "Phillips Brooks, 50 cents; worth a dollar!"

THERE are cartoons of English statesmen which show very little more than the hat, thanks to the classic instance of the hat in "Sartor Resartus" which revealed the individuality, to a T, of the man whose cranium had lived inside it. Presumably "The Asquith" is a "topper" liberal of brim and conservative in style. It is certain that "The Lloyd George" is the popular and plebeian billy cock! Mr. Balfour, however, usually sports a silk hat, and that may mean that, Mr. Balfour and the former Premier having always been diametrically opposed in politics, the French hatters have tactfully endowed Mr. Asquith with a fashionable soft hat, a style of headgear in which he is occasionally seen. Mr. Asquith probably has the largest head of the three notable men—which circumstance would account for the exclusive price. But the great statesman may find very little comfort in the fact. There must always be the dread possibility of being remembered by posterity simply through a hat!

A PHILADELPHIA lawyer has provided a fund, which it is expected will yield \$12,000 a year for the wives of Presidents of the United States during the term of office. In case a President should be a bachelor, the mistress of the White House, for the time being, whoever she may be, is to receive the benefit of the endowment. There have been several mistresses of the White House who were not wives of the incumbent Presidents, and, remembering how graciously and gracefully they performed their tasks, one is inclined to regret that a bequest of this kind was not made long ago.

THE record which Representatives and Senators shall make in the present session of the United States Congress will have a great deal to do with the political complexion and personnel of the succeeding Congress. Next November a full House of Representatives and thirty Senators are to be elected. The last session of the present Congress will not begin until a month after the election in 1918, so that partisan, as well as individual, claims on the favor of the electorate will have to be based on the achievements of the next few months in the national legislature. No one can predict what the year will bring forth for the world, but there need be no doubt on one point—the Representative or the Senator who proves slack in support of the war policy of the Government will find it exceedingly difficult to convince his constituents that he ought to be sent back.

MR. TROZKY is rapidly qualifying himself for the title of "thunderer," for there is, surely, something about his latest threat which must give even the Germans pause. With brutal frankness he has told the Government at Berlin that if they do not agree to the populations of Courland and Lithuania electing their own form of government he will "strew the trenches of the enemy with—" With what? Why proclamations, of course, "millions of proclamations—in German."

"EVERY city and town should make up its mind," says the Des Moines (Iowa) Capital, "to neither endure nor submit to loafers." And it adds: "Special attention should be given to the pool-hall loafers, the boys of eighteen and nineteen. No young man has a right to be a loafer in any year, but he will have no right whatever next year." In Maryland and some other of the States this view has taken root, even to the extent of driving those who have been doing a fraction of their part into the performance of a full day's work. Indeed idleness will not be excused or excusable in the United States, next year.

THIRTY motor trucks loaded with war munitions are on their way from Detroit to the East. No attempt is being made to keep the enterprise secret. On the contrary, the Council of National Defense welcomes patriotic demonstrations in every town through which the train passes. This is the rational view to take of the matter. The right of the Government to transact its war business openly, within the borders of the United States, cannot be questioned, and the exercise of this right, wherever and whenever necessary, will bring the enemy into the open, too, or induce him to cling to his hidingplace. There is not a solitary reason why the United States should fear its enemies at home. There is every reason why it should uncover and overcome them.